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# Social Justice

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SAMPLE COPY

**By Mark Meechan**

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Certain elements in the Democratic ranks of the Senate are causing the New Dealers plenty of political embarrassment.

Senator Rush Holt, Democrat of West Virginia, whose seating last session was effected over strong Republican objection, has been violently attacking the administration of WPA.

He charges that appointments have been manipulated by Administrator Hopkins to gain political advantages. He has introduced a resolution for a nation-wide investigation of WPA, as well as its predecessors, CWA and FERA.

The Holt charges have been parried with the counter-charge that the Senator's brother was dismissed as a WPA engineer because of political activities. A charge and a counter-charge, politically, generally react like an acid and an alkali, chemically; they destroy each other.

But the WPA ghost won't be laid. Senator J. Hamilton Lewis, of Illinois, another Democrat (through design or mistake), has caused the New Deal Administration further and perhaps greater embarrassment.

Senator Davis of Pennsylvania, a Republican, early in March introduced a resolution calling for a Senate investigation of the political aspects of WPA. It was referred to the Senate Expenditures Committee, of which Senator Lewis is chairman.

On Friday, March 20th, Senator Lewis created havoc in New Deal ranks by reporting the Davis resolution favorably to the Senate.

Occupants of the gallery watched as Joe Robinson, New Deal leader in the upper house, walked over to Lewis's desk and engaged him in a feverish whispered conference.

Whatever was said, Senator Lewis immediately withdrew his request to report the resolution. It was finally reported later in the day, its form modified to eliminate the "whereas" clauses, which were alleged to have included sharp criticism of the WPA administration.

More significant even than the reported withdrawal and modification of the resolution was an immediate alteration of the personnel of the Committee on Expenditures.

Up until the moment of Senator Lewis's unfriendly (or awkward) handling of the Davis resolution, there had been two vacancies on his committee—ordinarily considered a minor committee.

Before Friday, March the 20th ended, those gaps were plugged with two of the most ardent New Dealers in the Senate. Senators Barkley of Kentucky and Pittman of Nevada

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# *House Passes Smith Gag Bill*

## EDITORIAL

### A CALL TO ACTION!

FOR MORE THAN five months the National Union has been perfecting its organic entity in a most democratic manner. Disregarding, in one sense, the well recognized boundaries of states, this organization has been carried on according to congressional districts existing within each state.

In a more specific sense these congressional districts, in turn, were planned to be organized through the existence of local units in which twenty-five, fifty, or as many as two hundred and fifty American citizens of voting age have been assembling to elect officers and delegates.

We now come to the time actually to begin organizing the congressional districts as such.

Thus, on Sunday, April 5th, all local officers and delegates within any given congressional district will assemble at a place to be designated either by the state supervisor or, as arranged in some few cases, by the president of local unit Number One.

Naturally organization difficulties will be experienced at this congressional district assembly. Therefore, to clarify the situation, as far as it is possible, be it understood that the state supervisor, or his deputy, will have authority to decide the following issues:

1. To decide if the election of the congressional district officers will take place on Sunday, April 5th, or at a subsequent date.

2. To amend and correct the letter issued by the central office at Royal Oak relative to the number of delegates to be elected by each unit. In this case the unit president must prove beyond all question that his unit consists of sufficient registered members to permit the state supervisor, or his deputy, to make a correction.

3. To recognize units which are duly established and which, by some accident or negligence, has not received official notification from the central office.

4. In case of the postponement of election of congressional district officers, to appoint a highly functioning and responsible committee for the purpose of increasing the number of units and for advocating the registration of all citizens so that they will be able to vote at the primary elections.

An idle organization whose units are loosely knit together will not only fail to function efficiently but will be the cause of disorder and disaster both to itself and to other citizens with whom it comes in contact. A rancorous cancer is nothing more than a complexity of diseased organic cells which not only destroys the organ but the entire physical body. The same must be said of any local unit or group of local units. Inefficiently organized, filled with the bad blood of antipathies, and suffering from the constant irritation of selfishness, such units are dangerous and hostile.

Therefore, it is of supreme importance that the National Union will function perfectly in the formation of units, in their orderly cohesion at the congressional district assembly, and in their orderly operation at the primary elections where, independent of party and of creed, the members of the National Union in any given congressional district will not only endorse a candidate for Congress unanimously but will make it their business to support that candidate on his march to victory, not only next November but in the years to come for the welfare of the American people.

## An Important Announcement

Local units of the National Union may now obtain copies of SOCIAL JUSTICE in bundles of 100 or more, for sale on street corners, outside churches on Sunday, or outside theaters and the like. Each paper sells for 5 cents.

Profit from the sale of such papers will go to the local units.

Units will pay the central office 2½ cents to cover the cost of production and handling. There will be no returns. The local units will be responsible for all copies delivered to them.

To introduce the new plan, the first bundle of papers requested need not be paid for till the second week. The second week's bundles will be delivered C.O.D. This gives an opportunity to use a part of the first week's proceeds to pay for the second week's supply.

It is suggested that young members of the family be enlisted to sell the papers. This gives another outlet for the enthusiasm of our National Union Juniors. It might be just, if one employs a young member of the family, to divide some of the profits with him. These details, however, are left entirely to the local units.

A subscription coupon for SOCIAL JUSTICE appears on page 3 of this issue.

## Free Speech and Right of Petition Challenged!

A few weeks ago Father Coughlin brought to the attention of the American public the "gag rule" originated by the House Rules Committee. The gag rule is intended to obstruct and prevent discussion of proposed legislation upon the floor of the House of Representatives.

Last Sunday, he unveiled to the American people the more monstrous gag rule now being framed to silence the American people themselves.

It is more than a coincidence that John J. O'Connor, Representative from New York, Chairman of the House Rules Committee, and intimately associated with the enactment and execution of the gag rule now in force in the Halls of Congress, appears to be also intimately associated with the now-proposed Smith "Inquisition" Bill which we consider to be a bill to silence the American people. The same House Rules Committee, of which John J. O'Connor is Chairman, is responsible in great part for proposing this soviet gag rule which can only rightfully be labeled the Smith "Inquisition" Bill.

### "Anti-Lobbying" a Joke

The title of the Bill and the guise under which it has been presented, would indicate to the uninformed that the purpose of the Bill is to curtail the activities of the Money and Power Trust lobbies. Representatives from those interests, backed by many billions of dollars, are not included nor are they *intended* to be included in the provisions of the Smith Bill.

No honest person approves of bribes and coercion to induce Congressmen and Senators to pass legislation intended to benefit the privileged few and to harm the very people whom our Congress is supposed to represent. Bribes and coercion should never be used to enact and enforce either honest or dishonest legislation. The Smith Bill is intended and does challenge the rights of the American citizens to openly and freely discuss economic and legislative principles, and to petition Congress to enact laws embodying such principles as an enlightened public opinion deems right and just.

Parenthetically, it is important to note that John J. O'Connor and the supporters of this soviet inquisition bill openly opposed the "death clause" which aimed at ridding this nation of holding companies or "hide-out" companies. In passing, we note that Representative John J. O'Connor's brother, Bazil O'Connor, has been attorney for certain power interests opposing the holding company death clause, and is reported to have received a fat fee.

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# Hitler's Power Born of Versailles Treaty Terms

## Honor Among Nations Demands Justice Between Nations

By Justin Soval

SINCE March 7, Adolph Hitler has displaced Benito Mussolini as the Number 1 threat to world peace. In the universal condemnation being loaded upon the Reich and the Reichsfuehrer, however, one consideration vitally connected with the future destiny of nations and nations' covenants with each other, is scrupulously played down.

That is the fact that Adolph Hitler rose to power by capitalizing Germany's common resentment of the savageries of the Versailles Treaty.

Germany has been a stricken nation since the World war. Throughout her years of suffering she has constantly borne the conviction that the Versailles Treaty was a treaty of revenge and not a treaty to perpetuate peace and honor among nations.

### Hitler Fanned Fires

German statesmen and the German nation, during the years immediately following the war, became increasingly aware that reparations payments, exacted by the victors, were not only unpayable, but that they meant lingering national extinction.

Adolph Hitler fanned the fires of resentment and built his Nazi dictatorship on the solid foundation of the common suffering of a people.

Hitler made capital of the Shylock-diplomacy that had robbed Germany of her colonies and thus of her means for healthy commercial and racial expansion.

He dramatized, for a people bowed down in national humiliation, the hypocrisy of nations which restricted the armaments of the Fatherland, supposedly in the interests of world peace, while they themselves engaged in a headlong race for rearmament. The blood money drained from stricken Germany was supplying the sinews of war for her traditional enemy.

### German Nation Responded

And Germany responded. Hitler was made Chancellor, and he proceeded methodically to build his dictatorship, step by step, upon the inequities of the hated Treaty of Versailles.

In defiance of the treaty, he established universal military conscription for the defense of the Reich. In defiance of the treaty, he built up Germany's naval strength and expanded her air forces.

He repudiated the League of Nations, the offspring of Versailles.

Then, at the strategic moment, he hurled the most warlike challenge of his career. He poured the battalions of the Reichsweir into the demilitarized Rhineland. In defense of his action he was able to state to a giant gathering at Breslau:

"When the world makes new military alliances, then we expect at least to establish the full sovereignty over the whole territory of our Reich. The assertion, however, that reassumption of full sovereignty by the Reich over its own territory is unbearable for others is for us unbearable.

### Must Rule Own Land

"What sort of international order is that supposed to be in which it is possible to threaten another people only because it claims sovereignty over its own territory?"

There is reason to believe that had the treaty-makers of Versailles been more merciful, they would have come nearer their goal of protecting the "common security" of nations.

Had they not contrived so ingeniously to destroy a stricken nation, there might not be today an Adolph Hitler threatening the world with the scourge of war.

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Strangely, Germany, which now is said to threaten the peace of the world, brought that threat accompanied by proposals for a new and more lasting peace.

This gesture, of course, whether sincere or not, was a subtle thrust at the tottering prestige of the League of Nations.

The German proposal is apparently based on the assumption that the League has outlived its usefulness; that, as far as Germany is concerned, its covenant and its conduct can never assure the peace of Europe.

### League's Influence Wanes

That other nations realize the League's declining influence, occasioned by the repeated and successful challenges of Japan, Italy and Germany, is indicated by the trend toward pre-war mutual assistance and non-aggression treaties. The most notable examples are the recently ratified Franco-Soviet mutual assistance pact, and the threatened military alliance between England, France, Italy and Belgium—both aimed at the growing threat of Germany.

In the face of this new and graver crisis, nations are showing a marked reluctance to rest their national security in the authority of the League.

# THE WEEK IN THE WORLD

## Soviet Building With Prisoners

Moscow, U.S.S.R.—The latest venture which the Kremlin has turned over to the Commissariat of the Interior is the construction of a nation-wide highway system, labor for which is to be supplied by Russian convicts under the supervision of the OGPU (secret police). The proposal carries military as well as commercial importance. The idea of a mechanized army and the growing requirements for adequate transportation facilities necessitated the idea of a unified highway system. Not even such large centers of Russian life as Moscow and Leningrad are bound up by adequate motor roads. . . . An estimated prison army of from 3 million to 5 million men and women includes a number of skilled craftsmen. Such a project will furnish ample work for many years for a big volume of Russian prison labor. . . . A skilled free craftsman in Russia working on such a project earns 450 rubles a month. However, when such an individual becomes a prisoner, either political or criminal, he receives only 45 rubles a month plus board and room. . . . Prison labor similarly completed the Baltic-White Sea canal and has almost finished the Moscow-Volga canal. It has also aided the re-organization of the cotton and wheat growers in Central Asia as well as the development of the gold-mining and timber-cutting industries in the Siberian Arctic. The cost of life involved, of course, is secondary; more than 300,000 Russians having died, due to the inhuman working conditions, in the construction of the Baltic-White Sea canal.

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## Brazil

Rio De Janeiro, Brazil—The Brazilian government's firm hand, under the leadership of President Getulio Vargas, against communistic activities, continued recently with the enforcement of martial law throughout Brazil. The president, in declaring martial law for 90 days, stated that a grave emergency existed in the country due to the undermining activities of the communists. Several prominent persons have been arrested, one being a Senator and two representatives of the Chamber of Deputies. . . . Capt. Carlos Prestes, a leader of the uprising last November, and an idol of Brazil in 1924 when he was opposing the then existing government of President Bernardes, was seized with documentary evidence that Moscow is fostering a proposed Soviet Republic of Brazil. . . . In addition to the leader, Prestes, being in jail, the government was successful in rounding up several lieutenants. One Henry Berger, who was slated for the "commissar of foreign affairs" and who formerly resided in the United States and Germany, was in the penitentiary as was also his wife. "Berger" is said really to be Arthur Ewert, previously associated with the communist party in Germany. He was once selected as the Communist representative in the Reichstag in May, 1921, and had served time in prison there. His American passport was furnished by Moscow as were also the funds that permitted him to live like a millionaire in Copacabana, the gold-coast quarter of Rio de Janeiro.

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## War Wagers

London, England — Business at Lloyd's includes risks written against the contingency of a European war. The rates quoted include:

The risk of war between any of nine principal nations within the next three months, 5 guineas per £100.

The risk of war between any two European nations within the next six months, 7½ guineas per £100.

The risk of French troops entering the demilitarized Rhineland zone, 2 guineas per £100.

It is probable ten guineas per £100 would more nearly represent the current quotation of the risk of war between any two European nations in the next six months.

# Il Duce Abolishes Deputies, Takes Over Major Industries

Rome, Italy—In a sweeping decree, announced on the seventeenth anniversary of his Fascist party, Premier Benito Mussolini abolished the Italian Chamber of Deputies, replacing it with a "Chamber of Fascists and Corporations."

He also announced the nationalization of many of the major industries throughout Italy, although small private industries will continue to exist.

The decree was proclaimed as a move to increase the nation's economic self-sufficiency, as an adequate preparation for possible European war. Although he admitted that he did not know why or when or how war would come, the premier maintained that all indications point to its certainty.

### Prepares for War

"This dramatic eventuality must guide all of our actions," Mussolini declared. "In the present historical period, the fact of war, together with the doctrine of Fascism, are the determining elements in the position of the state with regard to the economy of the nation."

From a constitutional point of view, the decree met with no marked surprise inasmuch as Il Duce, in a celebrated speech in 1933, had stated that the Chamber of Deputies was outmoded. Further, that it was an institution foreign to the spirit and purposes of Fascism.

The rules and governing laws of this new representative group will be determined by the Fascist Grand Council. Mussolini explained, "This assembly will be political, because economic problems are seldom solved without political aid."

### Calls It Social Justice

From a social point of view, one of the key statements of the decree was that "the workers are to become collaborators of capital, with equal rights and equal duties. In the new Fascist economy, higher social justice will be attained than since the dawn of time which has been the aspiration of the multitude in its hard, daily fight against life's elemental necessities."

Mussolini has proclaimed before that one of the purposes of Fascism is the attainment of a higher degree of "social justice." However, it is hard to see just what his conception of "a higher degree of social justice" really means. His words are, of course, open to various opinions by the different groups interested. Industrialists are disturbed for to them the suggestion that workers be given the same voice in the control of industry as the owners have seems beyond comprehension. It really amounts to a type of bolshevism, the industrialists hold. The accepted viewpoint, however, is that Il Duce will not go that far.

### Completes Socialist State

The purpose in placing the larger industries under state control, Mussolini stated, is to take the profits out of war. For the time being only those key industries, having a bearing on the country's defense, are affected.

When it is considered that all outside trade with foreign nations practically amounts to a monopoly, that all banking facilities throughout Italy are under state influence and control, and now all major industries are brought under the jurisdiction of the state, the fundamental idea of state socialism would seem to be fulfilled.

## EYES and EARS

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were appointed to fill the vacancies.

The Committee on Expenditures may now be expected to take a more friendly attitude toward the New Deal.

Those members of Congress, who believe that it is for the best interest of the nation that the charges against the administration of billions of public money be completely and honestly investigated, are displeased with the small appropriation recommended—only $5,000.

They say this investigation means as much to the voter-taxpayer as does the Black lobbying investigation, which has been allotted $50,000. They know, furthermore, that $5,000 will barely enable the investigation to scratch the surface of a piece of machinery so complete in its structure and so widespread in its activities as the Relief Administration.

They are not ready as yet to charge openly that the New Dealers are afraid of a thoroughgoing investigation of the most gigantic budding bureaucracy in Washington.

They are merely saying that if the New Deal is not trying to cover up something unholy, it would be politically smart "to avoid that appearance."

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Congressional leaders of the arduous fight for reform of the money and banking systems are growing increasingly impatient with the press for misrepresenting their intent and principles.

They instance the widespread use of the word "inflation" in connection with any plan to expand the currency and remove the control of money and its value from the hands of private bankers.

Nobody, they claim, advocates inflation which destroys values and invites disaster.

The true aim of those members of Congress who are advocating monetary reform, is to abolish the existing curse of deflation. That can be accomplished, they insist, if the government exerts the same vigilance in controlling the expansion of real money—backed by the full faith and credit of the nation—as the bankers use in controlling the flow of credit money, to keep the domestic value of the dollar in the neighborhood of $1.25.

Particularly irritating to the experts on money was the recent poll published by the American Institute of Public Opinion, which appears weekly in newspapers throughout the country. The question asked was: "Are you in favor of currency inflation?" All Congressional advocates of stable money agree that there is only one rational answer to that question: "No."

They point out that the fair way to conduct such an inquiry would be to ask the question this way: "Do you favor the expansion of the currency to restore the normal purchasing power of the dollar and then to keep it at a stable level?"

If that question had gone out to an honestly selected list of names, large enough to represent a true cross section of public opinion, the poll would have shown a vastly different result, it is claimed.

## Social Justice Subscribers— *Please Note!!*

The Social Justice Publishing Company has been instructed by the Post Office Department of the Federal Government that subscribers to "Social Justice" who have made no contribution cannot receive more than three copies in any one year by second class mail. Unfortunately, this means that those who have subscribed for "Social Justice" and who have not been able to make a contribution of the minimum postal requirement of 50% of the published subscription price, cannot receive any additional copy or copies unless they enable us to comply with these postal regulations.

Second class matter is the only rate of postage that permits Social Justice Publishing Company, with its limited resources, to distribute this paper to its readers. The Social Justice Publishing Company could not stand the additional cost of postage if mailed at a higher rate.

The officers of the Social Justice Publishing Company received this information subsequent to Father Coughlin's radio announcements that those who could not send a contribution would receive the newspaper simply by making written application. Unfortunately, the rules imposed by the post office department have forced the Social Justice Publishing Company to change the arrangement as announced by Father Coughlin over the radio.

Compliance with postal regulations is the only means by which we can insure each subscriber receiving "Social Justice." Therefore, in order to enable us to comply with the postal regulations, we ask those who have not as yet contributed the minimum amount required by the postal regulations—50% of the published subscription price—to please do so immediately. Otherwise, they will receive only the three copies which have already been sent.

Social Justice Publishing Co. before starting this paper consulted the post office department about the matter and was assured of the permissibility of mailing unpaid subscriptions as second class matter. Now, after having contracted heavy obligations attendant upon the publication of this paper, to say nothing of the postage collected by the post office from hundreds of thousands of unemployed subscribers, we are informed as above explained.

### SUBSCRIPTION COUPON

Please fill out and mail at once to

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or

2—Please send me C. O. D. at 2½ cents each copy_____ copies for bulk distribution as outlined on page one.

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Date_____, 193____.

Signed_____

## Smith "Inquisition" Bill

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### Provisions of Smith "Inquisition" Bill

Briefly, this pernicious attempt to suppress free speech, known as Smith Bill, H. R. 11663, would require that any organization receiving a penny from any downtrodden citizen, and functioning to express his opinions for him and to defend his Constitutional rights in the absence of his own ability to do so in person, file at Washington the name of every contributor:

"Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of every person who shall in any manner solicit or receive a contribution to any organization or fund for the purposes hereinafter designated to keep a detailed and exact account of—

(1) All contributions of any amount or of any value whatsoever;

(2) The name and address of every person making any such contribution and the date thereof;

(3) All expenditures made by or on behalf of such organization or fund; and

(4) The name and address of every person to whom any such expenditure is made and the date thereof.

(5) It shall be the duty of such person to obtain and keep a receipted bill, stating the particulars, for every expenditure of such funds exceeding $10 in amount, and to preserve all receipted bills and accounts required to be kept by this section for a period of at least 2 years from the date of the filing of the statement containing such items."

We understand that under the bill a complete report of contributors and the amounts contributed may be required to be filed within 5 days after the contribution has been received. Each report filed must contain a complete list of the contributors from the date the law becomes effective up to the date of the report, whether one or many contributions were received. The first report filed pursuant to this act must contain the name and address of each person who made any contribution to the organization during the preceding six months.

### The Effect on the National Union

Each report must be cumulative so that in the case of an organization of millions of members such as the National Union for Social Justice, it would be necessary to send a list of names and require the transfer of a large truck load of paper containing these names for filing at Washington at least every five days. It would require an army of clerks several times as great as the number now employed in answering correspondence from our members and those who rightfully seek information, to keep these inquisitorial data compiled and filed according to this proposed vicious law.

### No Dissemination of Facts

Although the purpose of the Bill is stated "to inform the American public, and to advise the members

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# Social Justice

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

REV. CHAS. E. COUGHLIN
*Editor-in-Chief*

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## BOURBONISM IN BUSINESS

LIKE their namesakes in France, who never learned anything and never forgot anything, but fixed their faces like flint towards the past, and brought crashing down upon their heads the social wreckage of the French Revolution, the Bourbons of Big Business today—boldly blustering from within that last bulwark of special privilege and reaction, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States—have announced a three-days' discussion of "Government and Business" at their annual meeting this month, and they have bidden all America look back longingly to those lost vantage-points of exploitation from which Big Business has lately been dislodged by the righteous wrath of a national conscience newly awakened to Social Justice.

### Setting the Clock Back

These embattled Bourbons, embittered by repeated and successful assaults upon their power, but emboldened by the present pre-election lull in the New Deal, propose to exclude from their discussion "all major government officials," and then to arraign all recent projects of social reform and social legislation in the light of what the Chamber calls our "established American pattern" and that "system permitting the full exercise of private initiative and judgment."

In plainer and less euphemistic terms, Big Business is bent on reviving and re-asserting that "rugged individualism," that discredited capitalism and unbridled competition which, with its booms and depressions alternating for the past hundred years, and with its self-centered, suicidal, and stupidly stubborn blindness to its own best interests, has kept the workers of the world chronically impoverished, created our eleven millions of unemployed, and inspired the spectre of starvation to keep perpetually stalking abroad in this land of abundance.

Today that same "rugged individualism" portends more deadly peril to private property itself than could ever come from Communism and all its world-wide propaganda.

### What Is This Rugged Individualism?

Capitalism, which is but the body for which Individualism supplies a sordid and sadly corrupted soul, must never be confounded with capital and private property, whereof a wider distribution can alone save civilization. The abuses of this individualistic capitalism—especially its artificially contrived and constantly recurring crises, with their attendant evils of unemployment and widespread destitution—have proved to be the prolific cause of Communism and of all its fantastic and futile panaceas that would destroy civilization.

Stripped of such verbal veneer as our "established American pattern," true and unvarnished Individualism means nothing less than atheism erected into a system of politics and economics. It is a declaration of independence by the creature against the Creator. It is the philosophy of the worship of self, whose god is gold, whose gospel is greed, whose end in life is the gratification of the triple lust for pleasure, pride and power, and whose sole means thereto is the pursuit of pelf.

### What Are the Fatal Facts?

Let this national Chamber of Commerce go into any industrial area, and honestly observe the facts of their system there prevailing! Then, for the agenda of their coming conference, we challenge the Chamber to set down in one column the projects of social reform that they condemn, and then, in a deadly parallel, to display these facts that make up the system they would re-establish:

1. Progressive concentration of wealth in the hands of a privileged few.
2. Concentration of power, or industrial autocracy, while workers politically free are economically enslaved.
3. Profit, rather than use, as the sole incentive to production.
4. The propertyless proletariat, whose lot is poverty in the midst of plenty.
5. Wage-determination, not by social justice, but by economic force.
6. Destruction of private property itself by the international banker, through rapacious usury, and through the private origination, manufacture and destruction of money and of the world's purchasing power.
7. The international banker's despotic domination of industry, of government and of international relations, peace and war.

### —and the Pernicious Principles?

For this discussion, the Chamber promises to muster all of America's best business brains. Will those best brains have the intelligence to discern, and the moral integrity to acknowledge, that the following are the undisguised principles behind the above facts, and that, on these principles undisguised, Individualism will unblushingly appeal to the American people?

We defy the Chamber to dare advocate openly today these principles by which all their projects are actually though secretly inspired.

Let us put their principles down in black and white:

1. Selfishness and self-interest are the sole cause of progress and the supreme law of life.
2. In the past: *Laissez-faire*, free and unbridled competition, must prevail; that is, no government interference to protect the worker, but capture of the State to enrich the capitalist through tariffs and private money-control!
3. Today: Free competition must yield to the international banker's monopoly of private money-control.
4. Private property has no social obligations; a man can do as he likes with "his own."
5. A wage-contract, if physically free, is morally fair, and no legislation can impair the obligation of such contracts —wherein the worker's "freedom" means "take it or leave it and starve!"
6. Labor is a commodity, a mere tool for the employer to make money by, and not the worker's God-given title to a just share in the social product as his sole means of subsistence.

### How Did They Get That Way?

Surely, among these best business brains, the Chamber will be able to rally a few orthodox "economists" and college professors who ought to know something of the origins of economic thought. Will this new brand of brain-trusters also have the honesty to avow that the following were the intellectual forebears to whom they really owe the principles that they are now palming off as our "established American pattern?" Will they have the common candor to confess that the real and original makers of the individualistic mind of modern capitalism were:

1. *Thomasius* (1655-1728), by substituting the Omnipotent State for the Omnipotent God as the sole cause and creator of all the individual's human *rights*.
2. *Kant* (1724-1804), by substituting the individual's Omnipotent Reason for the Omnipotent God as the sole cause and creator of all the individual's human *duties*.
3. *Rousseau* (1712-78), by substituting the Omnipotent Will of the people themselves for the Omnipotent God as the sole cause and creator of sovereignty, of authority, and of the political power of the State.
4. *Adam Smith* (1723-96), by substituting individualistic selfishness and divorcing morals and ethics from business.
5. *Karl Marx* (1818-83), by substituting the worship of man and material wealth for the worship of God and consolidating under a system of complete economic, political and irreligious domination the entire world by a few internationalists.

### The Chamber's Supreme Chance

If this Chamber of Commerce honestly cherishes the hope of contributing to the welfare of the millions they profess to represent, and if the conference would construct an "American pattern" that all the American people will acclaim as genuine and authentic, let the Chamber rise to this unprecedented opportunity to embody in their platform these three plain and simple planks:

1. Protect the annual living wage by collective bargaining through joint occupational groups of employers and employes;
2. Protect private property itself by restoring to the State the creation of money, the medium of exchange and by destroying the private manufacture of money as a medium of control and of periodical confiscation;
3. Cure the selfishness of individualism by the unselfishness to be engendered by a revival of the Christian virtues of social justice and charity.

# 48 Million Workers Are Too Many

## Six Million Children, Women Homemakers and Aged Need to Be Withdrawn

To support this nation, more than 48 million of our people are in the ranks of labor, receiving either salaries or wages—8 million men and women being classed as white collar workers and 40 millions as wage earners.

Forty-eight million workers are too many in this country. Every student of technological advancement recognizes that, unless new inventions appear, to create new needs and new industries, the ranks of the unemployed must permanently increase.

Out of nearly 30 million families, approximately 28,400,000 live in the family unit, with a woman member of the household responsible for the care of the home and family. The remaining million and a half live without these home makers, either in bachelor apartments or under conditions where the father or older children are responsible for the care of the home.

### Million Women Work

Normally nearly 4 million of the women of America charged with the responsibility of the family are also burdened with the economic necessity of earning a living. In 1930 more than 3,900,000 women of this nation were wage earners, who were also the homemakers of the land. From 28,400,000 homes nearly 4 million homemakers leave their household pursuits to earn a living. Usually sheer economic necessity compels these women to work.

In addition to these 4 million homemakers, there are more than 6½ million other women at work for wages or salaries. In all nearly 11 million women of the country work. Three million are engaged in women's work, white collared work, they call it; more than 7 million in men's jobs, working for wages in the factories, the fields, the mines of the nation or otherwise at hard manual labor.

### Children and Aged at Work

There are children among the wage earners of America, though not as many as there were in past decades. One generation ago, the census of 1910 reported nearly 2 million children between ten and fifteen at work in this richest developed nation of the world.

Child-labor legislation, in the single decade between 1910-20, reduced the number of children employed to slightly over one million.

Then a second decade between 1920-30 reduced the number by one-third.

This should be the last decade of child labor in America. We would do well to attack the problem of technological unemployment—first, by wiping out the disgrace of child labor and then by providing pensions for the homemakers among the women at work. Such a pension would build the nation rather than some things the nation uses.

There is a third group of wage earners who for the most part represent a stern indictment of our civilization. Precisely one-third of our aged are working for wages. This is almost unbelievable. Yet there are 6,600,000 men and women who have reached 65 years. Over 2,200,000 are working for wages. Thirty-three and one-third per cent, to be exact, of all those over the age of 65 supplement the ranks of the wage earners.

Most of the aged workers are, of course, men. Yet more than 260,000 women, past 65, still earn their bread by the sweat of their face.

### Withdraw Six Million

Social security means that these 2,206,000 aged, these 3,925,000 homemakers and at least 500,000 children under 15 should be permanently withdrawn from the ranks of labor by adequate and just pension provisions. These groups represent more than six million men, women and children forced by economic necessity to bear burdens which should be borne by society at large.

Nor is there escape from the fact that economic necessity forces the aged, the children and homemakers among the women of America, into the ranks of wage earners. If we take four states for example—Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina and Mississippi—we find that the four lead in the unenviable record of having the largest percentage of men over 65 in the ranks of wage earners.

Alabama has 68.8 per cent; Georgia, 69.1 per cent; South Carolina, 72.1 per cent, and Mississippi, 74.9 per cent of their aged men as wage earners.

These identical four states also have the largest percentage of aged women in the ranks of labor: Georgia, 12.8 per cent; Alabama, 12.9 per cent; South Carolina, 15.9 per cent, and Mississippi, 16 per cent of their aged women as wage earners.

### Four Southern States

The same four states outstrip the rest in the number of employed boys under 15. Georgia has 20.6 per cent of all her boys between 10 and 15 at work; Alabama, 22.6 per cent; South Carolina, 23 per cent; and Mississippi, 30.7 per cent. So, too, with the girls between 10 and 15. Georgia has 8.8 per cent; Alabama, 12.3 per cent; South Carolina, 13.6 per cent, and Mississippi, 18.8 per cent.

Though approximately 13 per cent of the homemakers of the nation are in the ranks of the wage earner; Alabama has 20 per cent; Georgia, 23 per cent; Mississippi, 26 per cent, and South Carolina, 27 per cent of their homemakers working for wages.

The first approach then to the problem of wages is to withdraw from the labor market over half a million little children, over 3,900,000 homemakers and over 2,200,000 elderly men and women who, having reached 65, are still in the ranks of wage-earners.

The 48 million workers, on which this article is based, would have their numbers thereby reduced to some 42 million workers.

### Highest Pay Not Enough

Out of the wealth that America produced in 1929—last year of the boom decade—we paid out to the various elements of our economic life some $78-billion: to wage earners, about $38½-billion, or 49 per cent; to the white-collared or salaried people, $12.4-billion, or 16 per cent; we gave the same $12.4-billion in profits withdrawn by the owners of American business; we paid in dividends on property nearly $6-billions, or 7.6 per cent; in interest alone we paid out over $5-billion, or 6.5 per cent; finally in net rent and royalties we paid out $3.4-billion, or 4.3 per cent.

The average wage earner earned $944 in the greatest year of our prosperity; the average white collar worker earned a salary of $1,568. A total of $51-billion was paid to the workers in more than 28 million American families. Irrespective of how many individuals worked, those 28 million families needed a minimum of $56-billion for the necessities and frugal comforts of life. Wholly aside from any luxuries, the greatest year of our prosperity was $5-billion short of paying a living wage.

### Wages Down Since

In 1930 the average wage earner received $834 and the white collar workers $1,598; a total of $46,844,000,000 being paid to labor.

The year 1931 saw income reduced still further. The average wage earner was reduced to $674 and the salaried man to $1,490, total wages and salaries amounting to only $39,444,000,000. We were then at least $17-billion short of a living wage.

In 1932, of course, we sank still deeper into the valley of the depression. Wages and salaries combined scarcely passed the $30-billion mark. Labor needed an additional $25-billion if a living wage were to be had by the nation's 28 million families.

Were America to confiscate all profit, all the earnings of property, all rent, it would not have had enough to pay a living wage for labor in the years 1932, 1933 and 1934.

## *WPA Strikers Lay Siege in Wisconsin's Capitol*

Madison, Wisconsin—Demanding $60 a month instead of $48, a group of WPA workers from Sheboygan and the Fox River Valley marched on the Wisconsin state capitol and took over the building, camping in its offices, holding the assembly chamber against all comers.

Most of the marchers were members of the Wisconsin Workers Alliance, an allegedly radical movement.

Governor Philip F. La Follette, son of the late Senator Robert Marion La Follette, and brother of the present senior senator from the Badger state, told the strikers' spokesmen that authority to aid them lay in Washington.

When urged by the strikers to convoke a special session of the legislature, the governor replied: "If I do, I will only be calling together the senators whom you elected to represent you."

### Picket Governor's Home

The strikers then extended their picketing to the governor's home, parading with banners which read: "Phil Fools Labor," "Governor Deserts Labor," "Phil Must Choose," etc.

The strikers in the meantime took full possession of the capitol building, sleeping and eating in the corridors and reception rooms.

Dwight Mack, building custodian, requested the strikers to give up the assembly chamber for a previously arranged state-wide high school debate, but this was refused by the strikers who maintained their possession by permitting only small groups to leave at any one time. The strikers on picket duty would then be relieved periodically by other groups of ten.

### Hold Assembly Chamber

Several assemblymen who had come to Madison to confer with the governor were able to visit their own desks in chamber only by permission of the pickets.

When the siege had begun to lose its initial enthusiasm, recruits came in from Oshkosh and Sheboygan with new clothes for the strikers. Some even brought musical instruments to revive the drooping spirits of the men. Finally the strikers were reinforced by women and a few children.

Perhaps you wonder how a group of approximately 100 men could completely take over the Capitol of a large state like Wisconsin. The police were not ordered out because the governor claims he had no such authority—that police are under local control.

The strikers' tacties were frowned upon by two groups throughout the state. At Edgerton, Wisconsin, 50 WPA workers praised Governor La Follette and heartily disagreed with their striking workers, while the "liberal" Wisconsin Student Alliance of the University of Wisconsin unofficially sympathized with the strikers, but commented on their picketing activities as follows:

"You are fighting the one influence in the state which wants to help you, and the reactionaries are sitting back and laughing at you."

## *Industry Union Makes Bid for Labor's Favor*

Is the philosophy of craft unionism, as defended by the American Federation of Labor, becoming outmoded by the development of mass production in modern industry?

A "new deal" for labor is proffered by the vertical union, as exemplified by the mine workers. Organized labor is split into rival schools of opinion; as its workers favor either the "industrial union" reform of John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, or the "conservative orthodoxy" of the American Federation under William Green.

"Although both began as miners, no two men in the same field could present a greater contrast," writes S. J. Woolf in the New York Times Magazine. "Mr. Green apparently has lost much of the rugged exterior which one ordinarily associates with men who hew their meager subsistence from rocks in the earth's recesses. His carefully brushed hair and neatly pressed clothes are very different from the tousled locks and creased suit of John L. Lewis. The former is conciliatory, the latter explosive. The one believes advantages are to be gained in a quiet way around a council table; the other declares that labor must speak out."

# America's Youth

## *Look into Life and Character of Candidates*

In his chapter "Field Orders for the Lost Generation" Walter B. Pitkin gives some direction to youth, which, we feel, may well be included here as our young people face the practical program of the National Union for Social Justice and the determining of just which candidates for legislative posts fulfill the demands and endorse the program of the National Union.

Investigate the private affairs of every man seeking a seat in Congress. Stop at nothing, for some apparently trivial aspect of his connections or his behavior may disclose either unsuspected virtues or dark vices.

### Ask These Questions

Find the precise answers to the questions like these:

How did he make his money, if any?

Is he a lawyer? If so, what sort of practice does he have?

Who are his closest friends? What is their business?

Has he any contacts with gangsters?

How well educated is he?

What experience has he had in matters pertaining to government and administration?

If he has previously held public office, what is his record? How did he vote on important issues?

Has he ever failed in business?

What are his habits of drinking and gambling?

To what organizations does he belong? Is he high official in any of these?

How does his credit stand with local merchants and bankers?

How healthy is he? Is he a man of high energy or low?

How bold is he?

### Pleas for Privacy

An inquiry like this will draw soprano screams from the old timers. They will denounce it as a scandal. They will say:

"A man seeking or holding public office is judged strictly according to his abilities and his platform. He has exactly the same right as any other citizen to pursue his private affairs immune against exposure and outcry."

Amateur moralists denounce as muckraker the man who tells the world about the weaknesses of a would-be mayor or congressman. They assert that a man's life is his own; and that what he may elect to do outside of his working hours must not be dragged into the political campaigns unless it unequivocally impugns his character and ability as an office holder.

### Every Fact Important

This last reservation gives away the whole hoity-toity pose. For anything a man does may affect his statesmanship—and usually does, in some measure. We Americans have paid a terrible price for our idiotic individualism here. Tens of thousands of homes have been wrecked, and other thousands of youths have died and rotted under swarms of flies as a result of our refusing to bring out into the open the frailties of men whom we have elected later as congressmen and presidents. These frailties were not at all secret, nor were they uncertain. Thousands of people knew at first hand the weak, wavering, watery spirit of Warren G. Harding. A few hundred knew the pitiful invalidism of Woodrow Wilson which sent him down to awful defeat.

Let us merge political pioneering with psychological technology. Let us bare the whole personality of each and every citizen who seeks our votes, and, through the power these confer upon him, aspires to manage our destinies. Let us expose to daylight every shred in the nature of the statesman who asks the authority to tax us. The power to tax is the power to destroy. How foolish then to hand over such power to somebody we do not truly know.

### Beware the Politician!

Soon after your local group makes its presence known, even in a small way, politicians will seek their aid. They will invite you to join their party. They will even offer you public offices, all minor, of course.

Listen to them good naturedly. Ask questions boldly. But refuse to join any old organization. Make it clear to them that your group has certain objectives; once these have been attained, you may dissolve.

Then give the politicians your program, in simple itemized form. Show them the absolute minimum you demand at once. Make clear your final goals. Tell them that you will vote for their candidates if the latter are fully committed to pushing your program at once.

If they line up against you, watch your step. The sly rats will scheme to trick you. Their oldest ways are three:

1. They will sidetrack you into minor issues.

2. They will break up your groups from within by quarrels over your plans and policies.

3. They will promise you everything and then, in the laws they enact later, they will deliver little or nothing, thanks to the cunning phrasing of bills by shysters.

## Youth's Own Letter Column

To the Editor: I am a high school postgraduate student, and have naturally had the opportunity of becoming acquainted with the local views and national views as expressed by my fellow students. I have found that the chaotic economic and social order of the present day has given rise to a spirit among youth which is the very antithesis of healthy. It seems that their perspective on life has become warped and distorted, and that they are prospective advocates for any movement which promises relief.

Therefore, it is fortunate that the National Union has been brought to the foreground of American life. It will offset the Communistic and Fascistic influences which have already played havoc among our people. It will act as a constructive medium of moral stimulation and mental refreshment. It offers a sane and thoroughly Christian remedy for the evils which beset us, and cultivates that true spirit of Americanism. It is the avenue of escape from the doldrums of selfishness and greed which have made themselves manifest in the last few years.

Youth! Support the National Union for Social Justice! It is your only hope from the ravages of Communism, Fascism and selfish government.

Jamaica Plain, Mass. —F. J. R.

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### Page from Experience

To the Editor: In scanning my copy of your excellent paper I was delighted to find a page dedicated to the youth of America and especially to (I hope I am correct in this) the encouragement of the young people's ideas and suggestions concerning our social system.

I am a youth of 19. I completed high school in June, 1935. For six months I wearily sought daily for any type of employment. My efforts were rewarded with nothing but a growing hatred of the present economic system and every person therein connected.

My outlook on life grew more discouraging as the days went by. My habits began to lower themselves into a lower level than they had reached in my whole life. However, in December, 1935, an event arose that was to check this condition temporarily. My mother is an invalid and my father was and is unemployable, due to physical handicaps, so they, with my three brothers and a sister, all younger than myself, were forced to accept state relief. This relief was discontinued in December with the establishment of the Works Progress Administration. This rallied my downcast state. At last I had employment! This would occupy my time and mind!

Unfortunately, my ideas burst in my face. My WPA check did not come up to the amount my family received from relief. I was given a job as a laborer, irrespective of my ability and physical condition. I was thrown into a crowd of 300 men, ranging in age from 16 to 75. I worked side by side with a man who is now in prison, awaiting trial for a murder he is alleged to have committed eight years ago.

I was 12 hours on the road each day, receiving credit for 6 hours each day. During these hours I rode 68 miles on a railroad train and 8 miles on an open truck. These trucks had no seats or coverings for two months. With the exception of approximately three weeks, I was forced to work in snow and rain. On several occasions we were taken out to the job, only to spend the day waiting for the train in a cold, drafty warehouse, where a good percentage of the men got drunk. Cards, dice and other means of gambling flourished. Little heed was paid to existing conditions. Any complaints were met with a laughing rebuke.

There is no organization of the workers. Lack of system has caused a failure of any good results and the job is now four months old.

Can you tell me how I can look to "opportunities, education, work, marriage and social security" through this politically wracked mess called the W.P.A.? Won't you please comment in your column on these conditions and the possibilities of their being bettered in the future? The statements I have put forth are a mild idea of existing conditions and can be backed by the rest of the 250 odd men in this particular project.

I live in Pittsburgh, Penna., and will be glad to forward any more information, if you are interested in this problem of youth, for it certainly is a problem to me.

Hoping for the future success of this page and the paper in general, I remain.

Pittsburgh, Penna. —J. G. B.

## Youths Uniting in Study Clubs

Father and Son dinners, mother and daughter luncheons, Youth-Adult Hearings all mark the effort of older and younger people to understand each other in group activities.

Father Coughlin definitely opened the way for youthful co-operation in this column last week when he answered R. E. K. of Erie, Penna. "You may go ahead and form a Junior League for Social Justice which may function as a steady club. Present yourselves to the presidents of local units and offer assistance in securing members. Subscribe to the 'Congressional Record,' Read 'Money Creators' by Miss Gertrude Coogan [Sound Money Press, 120 W. Adams Street, Chicago] and Father Coughlin's new book, 'Money: Questions and Answers.'"

### Pitkin Has Some Ideas

To these two books for study we recommend adding the volume of Walter B. Pitkin, "The Chance of a Lifetime" [Simon and Schuster, New York].

On page 91, Pitkin tells us, "We are plagued with obsolescent money methods. . . . *That we have tolerated it so many years is due partly to ignorance but chiefly to the enormous underground influence of Wall Street bankers, whose fortunes are founded upon the private management of money. . . . The world needs to keep money in all its phases under stern supervision, preventing private individuals from manipulating it to their own advantage and to the injury of others.*"

The high school or college youth who will study and absorb some of the chapters of Father Coughlin's book on "Money," Miss Coogan's book on "Money Creators" and Pitkin's "Chance of a Lifetime," will have plenty of ammunition and information to help enliven any meeting of the neighboring unit of the National Union for Social Justice.

Adult officers will welcome the presence and perhaps a short well prepared talk by a member of a youth study club, preparing to join the League when he or she becomes of age. There is no substitute for painstaking preparation on the way to leadership and active help to older groups.

### Young Leadership

In his book "New Careers for Youth," another volume published by Mr. Pitkin, we are told that there are ten qualifications for those who wish to help and benefit others. These are health, high energy, persistence, thoroughness, high technical training, social sense, self-knowledge and self-understanding, adaptability, willingness to work a long time at jobs requiring less than one's best abilities, and a knowledge of local affairs and a wide knowledge of local people.

Co-operation with other young people in a study club and active assistance of the adult unit will give opportunity to younger people to develop these qualities.

# NATIONAL UNION NEWS

## District Rally Vital Step in Union's Plans

Within a few days, on Sunday, April 5th, to be precise, the first congressional district meeting will be held in all the congressional districts in the country.

This meeting will be opened by Father Coughlin at 4 P. M. (E. S. T.) over his regular Sunday broadcast, after which he will proceed to instruct the members of these assemblies as to their duties, their privileges and the proper methods to be used by them in nominating and electing their officers. At the close of the broadcast at 4:45 the temporary chairman presiding at each congressional district assembly will call the meeting to order and proceed with the business at hand.

The only persons who are permitted to attend these meetings are the officers of local units and the delegates who have been elected to represent the members of their unit over and above 100. For each 25 members in a unit there will be one vote at the congressional district meeting, which will be cast, in units of twenty-five members, by the president; in units of 50 members, by the president and the secretary-treasurer; in units made up of 75 members, by the president, vice-president and the secretary-treasurer; and in units of 100 members, by the president, vice-president, secretary and the treasurer. In those units which comprise more than 100 members, a delegate for each additional 25 members has been elected by the members of the unit to represent them at the congressional district meeting.

The members of this congressional district assembly should be very careful to elect to the district offices capable, intelligent persons whose honesty is a known fact.

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## Reciting Pledge Is Not 'Religion'

Each week new problems present themselves to the harassed presidents of the units throughout the United States.

One of the most prevalent difficulties which confront these officers concerns that section of the manual of rules and regulations dealing with the pledge which should be recited at the termination of each unit meeting.

Atheists, Jews, Agnostics—even a handful of Protestants and Catholics—protest the employment of this pledge. The reason is evident. Religion should not be combined with the principles for which we are working, is the chief thought expressed by these critics.

"I pledge to follow the example of Jesus Christ Who drove the money changers from the temple because they exploited the poor."

We merely express the promise to follow One Who had the interests of the down-trodden at heart. Had it been George Washington instead of Jesus Christ who had acted in this instance, we wonder if the same complaint would be issued.

## Directory of Supervisors

Sylvester McMahon
1015 Public Square Bldg.
Cleveland, Ohio

Stephen O'Gorman
420 Walbridge Bldg.
Buffalo, N. Y.

J. P. Bramer
3712 85th St.
Jackson Heights, N. Y.

Samuel Cleland
1201 Old First Bank Bldg.
Fort Wayne, Indiana

Joseph Robbins
402 Liberty Trust Bldg.
Philadelphia, Penna.

Paul Fratessa
901 Hurst Bldg.
San Francisco, Calif.

John Sullivan
509 Hamm Bldg.
St. Paul, Minn.

Edward Quinn
5626 6th St.
Kenosha, Wis.

August Heitzler
913 Lockwood
Glendale,
Kirkwood, Mo.

B. F. Stephenson
3rd Floor—Stephenson Bldg.
Detroit, Mich.

Frank Winch
1419 So. First St.
Louisville, Ky.

Dr. Bernard Herron
643 College
Pittsburgh, Penna.

H. Ralph Burton
Union Trust Bldg.
Washington, D. C. (Maryland)

Laurence Peet
504 Grand Ave.
Des Moines, Iowa

Miles C. Hayes
165 Pierce Rd.
Weymouth, Mass.

Charles V. Falkenberg
221 No. La Salle
Chicago, Ill.

## *Mass Meetings and Orators*

No doubt in one of your own public parks, at one time or another, you have seen a group of seemingly intelligent people completely swayed by a person, regardless of topic or party affiliations, who was able to give a forceful and convincing talk.

The reaction of these spectators is precisely what can and no doubt would happen to the members of the National Union if some silver tongued politician were allowed to speak at a mass meeting of its members.

This is the principal reason why we are bending every effort to prevent the holding of mass meetings.

With this thought in mind the maximum number of members allowed to a unit was set at 250. This idea of the small group, tends to preserve the democracy of the National Union.

Now that you realize the trouble which could be caused if these meetings were continued, I am sure that the co-operation of all the members will be given to prevent any irregularities in the future along this line.

## *Time Has Come for Action, Join the National Union Now*

Are you unemployed, or are you working for a starvation wage?

Are you a farmer, unable to secure the cost of production for your produce?

Did you lose your life's savings in one of the closed banks?

Even if you cannot be classed in one of these categories, you doubtless realize the unfair conditions under which such persons are existing. In any case, what are you doing to change this state of affairs? Talking relieves the mind, and perhaps enlightens others, but what we are in need of now is action! Too long have our enemies been active while we sat back and wondered when we would have prosperous times again, and were laughed at for our credulity.

Now—have you joined the National Union for Social Justice? Or are you sitting back once more to see what happens first, thinking that "if it makes good I can always join without running the risk of belonging to an organization that "failed"?

Well, it seems that you've been on the losing end of this game so far. What difference can another little failure, more or less, make? At least you would have had the satisfaction of saying "I tried." And, after all, what if everyone held this same attitude? There would not have been any National Union.

Of course we must expect to be ridiculed. Our esteemed adversaries have found ridicule to be their most effective weapon in fending off the attempts of anyone courageous enough to challenge their tyrannical rulership. Let them deride. The only way they can succeed in stopping us is by presenting proof that we are wrong. And that they cannot do.

Perhaps you say, "I do not understand just how the National Union is going to function. What possible good can it do?"

Well, of course, you know that in our estimation the most important office holders in Washington are the Representatives and Senators, whose prime function it is to draw up and enact laws for the benefit of their constituents, but who have allowed this power to be usurped by the president. For that reason we are concentrating all our efforts in having elected to office Congressmen who will be strong enough to re-claim this power and to carry out the wishes of the folks back home.

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

### Identifying Members

*Should there not be some way of knowing that members and friends only are attending the meeting? An unknown Senator, Representative or radical may "stop by" some time and attend the meeting for "pastime."*

*ANSWER*

The purpose of the membership cards is to identify the members. If each member has his card and is admitted to meetings only by showing it, the possibility of an "undesirable" gaining admittance is eliminated.

Moreover, it is to be clearly understood that no member or officer of a unit is to attend the meetings of any unit other than his own. As these units are entirely separate and independent of each other it has been found that deviation from the above rule has caused much confusion and dissatisfaction among the members. Therefore, it is deemed advisable that a sergeant-at-arms be stationed at the door of the meeting place to scrutinize each member's card and to refuse admittance to anyone not belonging to that particular unit.

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### Truly Representative

To the Editor:

To give impetus to the work, I suggest that, immediately upon the election of district officers, the duties of state supervisors should cease. The reasons for this suggestion are that it eliminates any charge of bossism, dictation or arbitrary methods in organization. Further, it eliminates all possible charges that any person is operating the organization for their own selfish interest, because the election will be by the people.

People interested in the National Union for Social Justice are naturally interested in politics in both parties, because those people who are truly interested in government of necessity are interested in politics. That is the vehicle whereby we seek to achieve and accomplish good government. There is no other vehicle by means of which we can hope to arrive at our destination. Likewise, this places the responsibility for district organizations directly upon the duly chosen leaders in each district, and will make them feel their responsibility for completion of the district organization.

This movement is assuming gigantic proportions and attracting a widespread interest. This being true, we are concerned only in conducting it on the basis that will accomplish the result we seek to accomplish under our form of government.

If the above procedure is followed, all charges of selfishness and politics will of necessity be eliminated from the minds of the people throughout all the States, because it will be made truly representative.

Fort Wayne, Indiana.

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*Is it permissible for individuals to collect signatures for various political candidates before, during or after the unit meetings?*

*ANSWER*

No, such a procedure is absolutely forbidden. Nor is anyone permitted to canvass for signatures to any petition relative to local politics, or to distribute hand-bills, pamphlets or other literature of a similar nature.

# FATHER COUGHLIN'S

## A Week of Disasters

*Sunday* *March 22, 1936*

THIS week has been one of disaster. Not only to those of us whose associations have been enshrined at the Little Flower, but also to millions of our American fellow citizens whose homes have been devastated by flood.

Sometimes the thought seems to arise in our minds that Almighty God, displeased, probably, with some of our actions, has brought about these floods and famines, these earthquakes and disaster.

The more we meditate upon that subject the more clearly we see real truth behind these disasters.

Already nearly $1-billion worth of damage has resulted from the flood waters of America. Approximately 300,000 of our fellow citizens have had their homes swept away from them. We cannot lay the blame upon Almighty God.

Yesterday, I was reading an English dispatch emanating from His Majesty, King Edward VIII. He had just returned from visiting that majestic queen of the seas, the new ship "Queen Mary." Having inspected all its mechanism, having toured through all its salons where wealth and grandeur were displayed, he went down into the slums of the great city of Glasgow. There he saw families crowded into hovels; children under-nourished.

After King Edward visited the luxurious steamer, he then went from house to house, knocking on doors, visiting some of the worst slum dwellings in all his kingdom. The King put the problem of England, this country and the whole world, in these few words: "How do you reconcile a world that has produced this mighty ship with the slums we have just visited?"

Translating the King's thought to America, how do we reconcile our majestic factories where the problem of production long since has been solved; how do we reconcile the acres of golden grain stretching from Illinois through Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas and the Dakotas; how do we reconcile the idle factories of North America, the half-time working motor factories of Michigan, with want in the midst of plenty, with the flood waters annually racing down through every river and valley to wipe out the homes of hundreds of thousands of our fellowmen?

I have been thinking of this nearly all night, having read that statement issued by King Edward. I have been thinking of the WPA, the PWA projects, the boon-doggling of raking leaves. Inadvertently, I thought of the Civil War when our ancestors were fighting for the liberty of the slaves. I recollected a circular issued during those days by one, Hazzard, to the effect that "we care not whether the slaves are liberated. Perhaps, it will be a good thing," reads this bankers' circular, "because henceforth the slaves must care for themselves. Hitherto that burden was upon their masters and henceforth we can enrich ourselves through this war and destruction by issuing more bonds of debt."

I know that in this country there are scientists and engineers without peer. I know that they have knowledge of how to restrain the head waters of the Mississippi, the Ohio. I know that they can control the floods, but the ugly thought comes to my mind that floods, perchance, like the Civil War, are desirable to the private coiners of money.

The flood waters in America could have been restrained. Today, the sham battling of politicians who have wedded their destinies to those who live upon the misery of populations must be annihilated once and for all.

Behold the unnecessary floods! It almost seems as if an edict had gone forth from those who control our financial destinies commanding that the flood waters must be left to rush upon the residents of the Mississippi Valley and the Ohio and destroy wealth lest their racket be taken out of existence.

While speaking of this catastrophe which already has cost America $1-billion in real wealth, and which is immeasurable if we endeavor to gage the human suffering which is associated with it, I am coming before you this afternoon with a heavy heart. This last week, March 17th, has brought sorrow that is almost as immeasurable to those of us who have lived in the locality of Woodward and Twelve Mile Road.

Ten years ago this month, my Right Reverend Bishop, Michael James Gallagher, sent me to this neighborhood to establish a small parish. The prospects of building a thoroughgoing, thriving parish were absent. Nevertheless, a little shingle church was erected without benefit of architect. That little church was my home. In its small sacristy I lived. It was my dining room, my bedroom, my kitchen, my study, my office. I learned to love every shingle on its walls. I learned to love every face that appeared in its nave.

Ten years—not such a very long time—somehow made a change at Woodward and Twelve Mile Road. The church became more or less a national institution. It was the first church where broadcasting originated regularly over a national, commercial network. In this little church I caught the inspiration to carry the gospel of Jesus Christ into the homes of the poor, to speak of this world of ours where, unless there is liberty, unless there is a modicum of happiness, unless there is an opportunity bestowed upon man to eat and drink and to enjoy himself as God wills that he should enjoy himself, heaven and hell, unfortunately, mean very little.

This seemed to be more or less of an heretical thought when it first came to me. Nevertheless, I was sustained when I read the teachings of Thomas of Aquin on this subject. I was more than sustained when a pronouncement on that very point was issued by the Head of the Catholic Church himself, who taught us how difficult it was for a man to practice spiritual things unless he had the opportunity to enjoy the natural God-given things of this earth in a reasonable manner.

I knew the story of those French clergymen who applauded the Queen when she said: "If they have no bread, let them eat cake!" I knew the story of those Russian clergymen who held fast to Czaristic traditions with its whip and its Siberia and its privations of millions of citizens. I was determined that such history should not be perpetuated at Woodward and Twelve Mile Road.

I knew also the story of Christ appearing upon the hillside with five thousand men and probably five thousand women and as many children gathered about him. They had no food. There were a few barley loaves—five of them; and two fishes. There was Christ, living in a land that had few fertile fields; living in an age when tractor machines were represented by crude plowshares; living amongst people who had sold out their rights to the high priests of high finance. These people must learn that Christianity teaches the gospel of abundance! These people must be fed!

I know that story, my friends. I also know that down the ages Christ has been filling the human mind with more science, unveiling the secrets of nature until man knew how to build his machinery motored by electricity and steam. The modern miracle must be wrought through the wedding of faith and science. The problems of starvation, of nakedness, of shelterlessness, these had been solved, thanks to Almighty God, to His faith, to His science. Today, as of yesterday, the people must be fed!

Oh, how immoral for man to obstruct food and shelter, clothing and happiness! Therefore it is necessary for the followers of Christ once more to multiply the five loaves; once more to multiply the two fishes and to feed the hungry multitudes until they are filled through the gospel of abundance!

Ten years of that history has been concentrated in that little shingle church which, today, is a heap of charred ashes. Oh, yes, there was insurance. Two years ago I had carried $30,000 of insurance on that little home. During the depression when building values had fallen I had reduced that insurance to $17,500. I am not worrying about that financial loss. I am heartbroken today after having looked through all those ruins of the Shrine's burned timbers and searched in vain for something more precious than all money. It was the thing which gave me inspiration to carry on. It was the priceless relic that was lost.

I come before you today to promise you that, as I look out this window on the charred ruins of that shingle church; I come before you to promise that out of the ashes there shall rise

"CONVEN

*"Yes, and the Ameri*

# SUNDAY RADIO TALK

again a bolder spirit, a newer determination to carry on and fight as Christ would fight, to fight as everyone who loves human beings should fight so that those who are suffering needlessly from flood waters, those who are suffering needlessly from unemployment, those who are suffering needlessly because wealth has been concentrated in the hands of a few shall not suffer silently as long as I can raise my voice. I promise you, my friends, that this

**ION ROAD"**

—Drawn especially for Social Justice

**Public is the Jackass!"**

heartache that is mine today, shall be an inspiration to go further and further in fighting Christ's battle of multiplying bread, of multiplying the necessities for my poor humble fellow citizens.

While speaking of this little Shrine that is so dear to me the thought occurred to me yesterday that I should rebuild it, not with wooden shingles. Every line in the contour of that little church will be faithfully preserved. The aisles will be re-fashioned in flagstones, the pews will be built of flowers. The little altar will be erected on some framework over which there shall climb ivy and trellis roses. The little organ, which you heard so often over this microphone, shall be duplicated, and over it a bed of flowers shall blossom as a reminder of its loveliness.

Another building must be erected to preserve the relics which have been happily rescued from those ruins. There are five or six chimes from the organ still intact. There is the charred base of the altar at which I said mass every morning. There is the broken altar stone. It, too, shall be kept sacred. There are hundreds of little articles which will be saved to commemorate not my victories, not my reputation, but the fact that a minister of God has had courage in this day to apply the gospel of Jesus Christ of multiplying food; to apply the gospel of Jesus Christ that there is such a thing as an annual wage; to apply the gospel of Jesus Christ that we must drive the money changers from the temple as He did.

* * *

Passing from this sorrow that is ours, and forgetting for the moment those annual floods which have devastated our neighbors' homes needlessly because science twenty years ago could have locked up those flood waters except some diabolical influence had been at work, let me rehearse for you the sham battle of the Democrats and the Republicans who refuse, through their policies to permit a just distribution of wealth.

In 1880 we find the following philosophic commitment written into the Democratic platform:

"Home rule; honest money—the strict maintenance of the public faith—consisting of gold and silver, and paper convertible into coin on demand; the strict maintenance of the public faith, State and National, and a tariff for revenue only."

In 1884 the above policy was practically restated, which, with the words, "home rule," seem to indicate that their platform is opposed to bankers' rule.

In 1888 the Democrats had no financial platform but roundly condemned the Republicans for their attempt to remonetize silver. In the sham battle, it is now the Republican's turn to advocate Home Rule and silver. The Democrats are openly the banker's stooges.

In 1892 we find the predecessors of Franklin Roosevelt changing goals with the Republicans. They are advocating the use of silver in the following words:

"We hold to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country, and to the coinage of both gold and silver without discriminating against either metal or charge for mintage; but the dollar unit of coinage of both metals must be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value, or be adjusted through international agreement or by such safeguards of legislation as shall insure the maintenance of the parity of the two metals and the equal power of every dollar, at all times, in the markets and in the payment of debts; and we demand that all paper currency shall be kept at par with and redeemable in such coin. We insist upon this policy as especially necessary for the protection of the farmers and the laboring classes, the first and most defenseless victims of unstable money and a fluctuating currency."

In 1896 a Bryanistic bimetallism was publicized by the Democrats:

"Recognizing that the money question is paramount to all others at this time, we invite attention to the fact that the Federal Constitution named silver and gold together as the money metals of the United States, and that the first coinage law passed by Congress under the Constitution made the silver dollar the monetary unit and admitted gold to free coinage at a ratio based upon the silver-dollar unit.

"We declare that the act of 1873 demonetizing silver without the knowledge or approval of the American people, has resulted in the appreciation of gold and a corresponding fall in the prices of commodities produced by the people; a heavy increase in the burden of taxation and of all debts, public and private; the enrichment of the money-lending class at home and abroad; the prostration of industry and impoverishment of the people.

"We are unalterably opposed to monometallism, which has locked fast the prosperity of an industrial people in the paralysis of hard times."

In 1900 this same platform was re-adopted under the influence of William Jennings Bryan, and added these momentous words:

"We denounce the currency bill enacted at the last session of Congress as a step forward in the Republican policy which aims to discredit the sovereign right of the National Government to issue all money, whether coin or paper, and to bestow upon national banks the power to issue and control the volume of paper money for their own benefit. A permanent national-bank currency, secured by Government bonds, must have a permanent debt to rest upon, and if the bank currency is to increase the debt must also increase. The Republican currency scheme is therefore a scheme for fastening upon the taxpayers a perpetual and growing debt.

"We are opposed to this private corporation paper circulated as money but without legal-tender qualities and demand the retirement of the national-bank notes as fast as Government paper or silver certificates can be substituted for them."

In 1904 the Democrats temporarily relinquished their financial fight.

But in 1908 they were favoring the restoration of the coinage and regulation of money to Congress with some compromises.

"We believe that in so far as the needs of commerce require an emergency currency, such currency should be issued and controlled by the Federal Government, and loaned on adequate security to national and state banks. We pledge ourselves to legislation under which the national banks shall be required to establish a guaranty fund for the prompt payment of the depositors of any insolvent national bank, under an equitable system which should be available to all State banking institutions wishing to use it."

In 1912 the Democrats were opposed to a privately owned Central Bank similar to the Federal Reserve Banks. Perhaps the most far-reaching statement ever made in a financial plank of a political party was briefed in that year. Here are the words:

"We oppose the so-called Aldrich bill or the establishment of a central bank; and we believe the people of the country will be largely freed from panics and consequent unemployment and business depression by such a systematic revision of our banking laws as will render temporary relief in localities where such relief is needed, with protection from control or dominion by what is known as the Money Trust.

"Banks exist for the accommodation of the public, and not for the control of business. All legislation on the subject of banking and currency should have for its purpose the securing of these accommodations on terms of absolute security to the public and of complete protection from the misuse of the power that wealth gives to those who possess it."

The Democrats were returned to power in that fateful year. Immediately they proved themselves to be political perverts as they set to work under Woodrow Wilson to formulate and pass the Federal Reserve Banking Act, which went further than the legislation proposed by Senator Aldrich of the Republican Party.

Never in the history of any political party was there such a renunciation of a sacred pledge on the part of an insincere politician who not only pledged to keep us out of war, but also bargained with the citizens of America to keep them out of privately controlled, central banking.

In 1916, endeavoring to veil the deception which they practiced upon the American public, the Democrats had the effrontery to write the following pledge in their platform:

"Our archaic banking and currency system,

# A Week of Disasters—Continued

prolific of panic and disaster under Republican administrations—long the refuge of the Money Trust—has been supplanted by the Federal reserve act, a true democracy of credit under Government control, already proved a financial bulwark in a world crisis, mobilizing our resources, placing abundant credit at the disposal of legitimate industry and making a currency panic impossible."

Never were such glowing and eulogistic words employed to palliate the most flagrant transgression of broken faith.

In 1920 the same hypocritical deception was repeated in the following words which were part and parcel of the Democratic platform:

"A review of the record of the Democratic Party during the administration of Woodrow Wilson presents a chapter of substantial achievements unsurpassed in the history of the Republic. For 50 years before the advent of this administration periodical convulsions had impeded the industrial progress of the American people and caused inestimable loss and distress. By the enactment of the Federal reserve act the old system, which bred panics, was replaced by a new system, which insured confidence. It was an indispensable factor in winning the war and today it is the hope and inspiration of business. Indeed, one vital danger against which the American people should keep constantly on guard is the commitment of this system to partisan enemies who struggled against its adoption and vainly attempted to retain in the hands of speculative bankers a monopoly of the currency credits of the Nation. Already there are well-defined indications of an assault upon the vital principles of the system in the event of Republican success in the elections in November.

"Under Democratic leadership the American people successfully financed their stupendous part in the greatest war of all time. The Treasury wisely insisted during the war upon meeting an adequate portion of the war expenditure from current taxes and the bulk of the balance from popular loans, and, during the first full fiscal year after fighting stopped, upon meeting current expenditures from current receipts notwithstanding the new and unnecessary burdens thrown upon the Treasury by the delay, obstruction, and extravagance of a Republican Congress."

Here we have the admission that the institution of the Federal Reserve Bank was an indispensable factor in winning the World War. We are confronted with the boast that big business could marshal the wealth of the country for destructive purposes.

In 1924, forgetful of their boasts in 1916 and 1920, when the Democrats, painting a picture in roseate hues, had depicted the prosperity of America which was to result from the institution of the Federal Reserve Banks, we find them whining before the American electorate because financial security had failed to eventuate and depression had followed in the wake of the Frankenstein which they had created.

Here is the Democratic comment made in that year:

"We denounce the recent cruel and unjust contraction of legitimate and necessary credit and currency, which was directly due to the so-called deflation policy of the Republican Party as declared in its national platform of June, 1920, and in the speech of acceptance of its candidate for the Presidency. Within 18 months after the election of 1920 this policy resulted in withdrawing bank loans and discounts by over five billions of dollars and in contracting our currency by over fifteen hundred millions of dollars. This contraction bankrupted hundreds of thousands of farmers and stock growers in America and resulted in widespread industrial depression and unemployment. We demand that the Federal Reserve system be so administered as to give stability to industry, commerce, and finance, as was intended by the Democratic Party, which gave the Federal Reserve system to the Nation."

In 1928, as the Democrats appeared before the American public to regain the control of patronage and to perpetuate the terrorism of plutocratic domination, they reversed their 1924 attitude towards the Federal Reserve Banking System in the following words:

"The Federal Reserve system, created and inaugurated under Democratic auspices, is the greatest legislative contribution to constructive business ever adopted. The administration of the system for the advantage of stock-market speculators should cease. It must be administered for the benefit of farmers, wage earners, merchants, manufacturers, and others engaged in constructive business."

In 1932, when chaos had resulted as the effect of private money control, we were promised that the money changers would be driven from the temple.

Thus, silver is remonetized and demonetized. Central banking is praised and is cursed. The sham battle goes on. The generals of high finance, ensconced in their towers of political protection, continue to exploit the people, while the puppets of politics enthuse and lament, lie and deceive. The people, who are the pawns of their poltroonery, continue to bear the cross of oppression upon their shoulders as they march through the streets of Jerusalem, scoffed at and derided. Today, these same people are on Calvary's heights, crucified between the two thieves symbolic of the two political parties. Their garments are diced for. Their thirst for the bountiful goodness which a generous God has supplied is quenched by the biting vinegar of want in the midst of plenty.

# Frazier-Lemke Farm Bill Had Chance, O'Connor Says

## It Was Only for a Few Hours One Wednesday in May, Letter to Lemke Explains

The editorial office of SOCIAL JUSTICE is in receipt of the following letter from Hon. John J. O'Connor of the 16th New York Congressional district:

"Editor SOCIAL JUSTICE:

"In view of the complete speech by the Reverend Father Coughlin in your first issue, which assumes to be an 'answer' to a speech I made in the House of Representatives on February 18th, I respectfully suggest that, in fairness to me, you should publish my speech to which the Reverend Father replied, copy of which I enclose herewith.

"In your first issue, you made certain references to me, disparaging and otherwise, and chiefly in reference to correspondence between Representative Lemke and me. I enclose herewith copy of the letter I wrote to Representative Lemke, which was published in the Congressional Record of February 25th.

"Wishing you success in your new venture, I am,

"Sincerely yours,

"JOHN J. O'CONNOR."

The O'Connor-Coughlin case was already history when the infant SOCIAL JUSTICE entered the publishing field. Only as it related to the Frazier-Lemke bill—to which much of the first edition was devoted—was the O'Connor controversy alluded to. The radio discourse published in that issue was, so to speak, an official echo of the "kicking" episode. Numerous letters, cartoons and editorials designed to keep the unpleasantness alive have been withheld from publication. At the request of Congressman O'Connor, however, the case is being reopened to the extent of printing his letter to Congressman Lemke. [The speech to which his letter refers has as many pages as SOCIAL JUSTICE.]

### The Lemke Letter

"HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
"COMMITTEE ON RULES,
"*Washington, D. C., February 25, 1936.*

"Hon. WILLIAM LEMKE,
"*House of Representatives,*
"*Washington, D. C.*

"DEAR BILL: Now that the tumult and the radio shouting has died down, at least temporarily, 'let's look at the record,' as a famous American, also a victim of malicious and slanderous attacks from a certain radio source, would say.

"On four Sundays in succession a portion of the American public has been misled as to what has occurred in reference to your so-called Frazier-Lemke bill, and especially in the House of Representatives.

"The President has been charged with 'blocking' the bill.

"The Speaker has been listed as one of the arch conspirators against permitting the bill to come on the floor of the House.

"It has been reiterated time and again that the bill never had a chance on the floor.

"The Democratic whip has been castigated for his activities 'against' the bill.

"The Rules Committee and its chairman have been threatened with the 'lust' for 'smothering' the measure in committee.

"In your speech in the House February 16, you said:

"'It has been conceded that if this bill were permitted to come up on the floor it would pass both House and Senate, and we are confident that it would be signed by the President.'

"Incidentally, why has not the bill (S. 212) been taken up on the floor of the Senate to date? It was reported out of the Senate Agriculture Committee on May 7, 1935. Who is 'blocking' it over there? Is it the Speaker of the House or the majority whip of the House or the House Rules Committee? What has Senator FRAZIER ever done to bring it up in the Senate?

"Again, you said (p. 2368):

"'Yet some invisible force has been able to prevent us from bringing it up on the floor for discussion and disposition on its merits.'

"You cannot mean me, because I am very 'visible,' and you say (p. 2368):

"'I find no fault with the Chairman,' meaning me.

"Is there some 'invisible force' at work in the Senate?

"Now, dear Bill, let's be fair about it. You will, anyway, I know. In fairness to the Rules Committee, at least—never mind me. What is the truth about the matter?

"Why it is all a matter of record in the House of Representatives which can be readily ascertained by anyone if he does not yet know. Of course, you know the record, because there is no more diligent or attentive Member of Congress.

"All this will come as a surprise to many sincere supporters of the bill. The Frazier-Lemke bill did have its chance on the floor of the House of Representatives.

"The bill was 'reported' out of the Agricultural Committee of the House on May 3, 1935, and referred to the Union Calendar.

"On May 15, 1935, 12 days later, the Agricultural Committee had the call on Calendar Wednesday. The Committee could on that day, the whole of which it had at its disposal, have called up the Frazier-Lemke bill for consideration and passage. A majority of the members of that committee could have compelled it to be called up.

"What happened? Instead of using the day which belonged to it and calling up the Frazier-Lemke bill, the Committee on Agriculture yielded and deliberately waived the day to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

"Where were you, dear Bill, and where was Mr. MORITZ, of Pennsylvania, and other ardent supporters of the Frazier-Lemke bill? Why did not they then and there insist on the calling up of their bill? The RECORD shows you and they were present in the House on that day. There were enough Members allegedly interested in the bill to prevent the adjournment of the House on that day until the Frazier-Lemke bill was called up and disposed of.

"That is the true story which should have been told from the beginning. . . .

"With warm personal regards, I am

"Sincerely your friend,

"JOHN J. O'CONNOR."

### Once Chance Limit

It seems to be conceded that supporters of the Frazier-Lemke petition had an opportunity for a few moments on a fateful Wednesday in May to call the measure out for a vote. It seems to be equally conceded that they never were to have such an opportunity again.

The O'Connor letter to Lemke makes no mention of the petition which was circulated to get it from the committee, nor the reported cases of coercion in which several congressmen were required to withdraw their signatures.

The stilettoed corpse of the Frazier-Lemke farm legislation lies where it fell, on the steps of the White House, while its ghost now stalks through the congressional districts of every agricultural area of America. Signatures on that petition to the rules committee have become as significant politically as if they were votes on the bill itself.

# PRESS REVIEWS

## New Egypt (N. J.) Press

"Father Coughlin's new weekly paper entitled 'SOCIAL JUSTICE' has arrived in New Egypt. It is filled with facts and with no advertising of any nature. It is a real newspaper. . . . The Press welcomes SOCIAL JUSTICE to the weekly newspaper field and as we issue our first edition in our 37th year of the publication of the Press, we trust the benefits will be mutual."

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## The Irish World

"Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, radio priest of Detroit, leader of the National Union for Social Justice and fighter for economic freedom for the American people, has every reason to be pleased with the reception his new paper met with. As he said in the editorial of the first number 'SOCIAL JUSTICE' will go into the homes of half a million people. He could have added, 'and it will be read by them.'"

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## Lititz (Pa.) Express

"The first issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE arrived at Lititz on Monday, bearing the date March 13. Rev. Chas. E. Coughlin is editor in chief. It is published by the Social Justice Publishing Company at Royal Oak, Michigan. Single copies 5 cents, subscription $2 a year. . . . Its 16 pages carry no advertising and its contents are in harmony with what Rev. Coughlin says in his Sunday broadcasts. Those who subscribe for SOCIAL JUSTICE and keep it on file will have in time a cyclopedia of financial and political information of great value. . . . The editor of The Express finds much in its pages he for years dealt with in a limited way."

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## Buffalo Echo

"Unfortunately, Father Charles E. Coughlin's efforts are only too frequently evaluated in terms of a monetary reform in which the man in the street may all too easily see a panacea for all our current ills. It becomes evident with each passing week that this modern Apostle of the Radio is playing an almost indispensable role as a fully-equipped watchman of the current scene, political, social and economic, skillfully spying the hidden legerdemain of injustice that is practiced, alas, even in the nation's councils.

"Never before have the American people been so well and so ably informed of the unseen currents that run swiftly along under an apparently calm surface. The machinations of those in power who exchange signals that have the power to set in motion a whole train of injustices are frequently revealed in all their sordid possibilities. Never before, in this parlous generation at least, have the masses had placed at their disposal the means to create a saner and a better society.

"There is a watchman of social justice in the tower at Royal Oak."

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## On the Power of the Press

"For some time past, I have been trying to understand why it is that we hear so much caustic comment about American newspapers. I have delved into the publishing reports to find that among those who write and edit American newspapers and direct editorial policies, there is a growing feeling of uneasiness arising that the newspaper profession is losing its professional status; that it is showing a deterioration rather than an improvement in quality.

"A distinguished writer recently declared that journalism is a device whereby industrial autocracy keeps its control over political democracy.

"The newspaper of today is an enormously expensive institution. A hundred newspapers in America today are each easily worth more than a million dollars. With newspapers worth so much money, naturally we find a strong emphasis in the management of the business side, which lessens the emphasis upon the editorial side.

"Rich owners are inclined to forget that the chief asset of a newspaper is its good name; we sometimes find these same owners sacrificing the public welfare to private greed and avarice which must be summed up as the apex of immorality."

—Andrew J. Feeney, in the Irish American.

## Supreme Justices Hardy Perennials

"Senator Steiwer of Oregon, a Republican, warns us that if Mr. Roosevelt is re-elected there will be a 'New Deal Supreme Court.' 'We fell for that threat in 1932,' observes the magazine Today. 'The Senator has apparently not consulted the health charts of the Justices. All nine of them—and six are past 70 years of age—have just come through the worst winter in a decade with a total score of one cold. When tougher men are made, the Supreme Court will have them.'"

Here is the "box score":

| Name | Age in Nov. | Apptd. by | Party | Eligible to Retire |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hughes | 74 | Taft | R. | 1934 |
| Van Denvanter | 77 | Taft | R. | 1929 |
| McReynolds | 74 | Wilson | D. | 1932 |
| Brandeis | 79 | Wilson | D. | 1926 |
| Sutherland | 74 | Harding | R. | 1932 |
| Butler | 70 | Harding | D. | 1936 |
| Stone | 64 | Coolidge | R. | 1942 |
| Roberts | 61 | Hoover | R. | 1945 |
| Cardozo | 66 | Hoover | D. | 1942 |

The sixth member of the court—Justice Butler— has just reached his 70th birthday and the right to retire on full pay of $20,000 a year. A justice is eligible to retire at 70 after ten years on the federal bench. Justices are nominated by the president and confirmed by the Senate. The next president, who is expected to serve until 1941, would, on the face of the mere figures, hold the power to change the entire complexion of the supreme court. However, wholesale resignations are not expected. "Veteran observers," says the Associated Press, "find that the justices enjoy their jobs."

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## "Tin Cupping" Professors

"James Rowland Angell, president of Yale University, fears that if the campaign of 'soak the rich,' as he calls it, is not stopped, privately endowed schools and universities will become extinct. He says that institutions resting on endowments are threatened and may face ultimate ruin. 'Endowment' seems like a very polite word for 'charity.' Among the colleges with a $2,000,000 or over endowment is Angell's own Yale University. The school's income is very large. It is a notorious truth that universities are managed by men who have had little, or not any business training, and much less understanding of the principles of business."

—From the San Francisco News Letter.

The average college professor is keen for publicity. Instead of attending to the business of educating, too many of them meddle in every human activity. No industry escapes the advice and interference of these inexperienced theorists. Naturally, nearly every university is in the dark red, which shows what geniuses the professional educators are. Their salaries have been reduced and they cannot earn it back. They have had three years of good times, in high places, to recover and maybe to become rich.

# *Political Fortune Telling Weighs Trend Over Years*

"Unseen forces already are at work and the probable outcome of (the campaign of) 1936—and even 1940 — is already apparent," says Dr. Charles H. Titus, an assistant professor of political science at the University of California, who is quoted in the pro-Hoover Los Angeles Times.

His analysis of the electoral vote during 1824-1932 reveals that, with the exception of 1872 (a Civil War reconstruction election), the Democrats have won every election in the years ending in "2." By overwhelming odds they won the Presidency in 1832, 1852, 1892 and 1932.

The Republicans or their predecessors have won clear-cut majorities in every year ending in "0" and "8." The Whigs were successful in 1840 and 1848, while the Republicans won in 1860, '68, '80, '88, 1900, '08, '20 and '28.

Years ending in "4" and "6" have been just about evenly split between the elephant and the donkey. The Democrats have won "6" year elections in 1836, 1856 and 1916. The Republicans have been victorious in 1876 and 1896.

"In all the political history of America," the professor discloses, "there have been four distinct types of candidates and three types of winners. First, there is the reformer type, such as William Jennings Bryan. A candidate of this classification has never been elected.

"The second group is the legislative type. The men in this group have had special training in state legislatures, the House of Representatives or the Senate. Tilden, Garfield, Blaine, McKinley and Harding are examples.

"The third group—which contains 50 per cent of all the presidents since 1872—is made up of the executive type. Some of the outstanding examples of this group were state governors before entering the White House. They know all the tricks in persuading a balky Congress to jump through the political hoops. Take Theodore Roosevelt, Woodrow Wilson, Calvin Coolidge and Franklin D. Roosevelt for instance.

"The fourth group is the specialist. This classification contains men who have distinguished themselves in other fields besides politics. Frequently they have never run for office prior to their campaign for the presidency. The principal specialist candidates have been Grant, Harrison, Parker, Taft, John W. Davis and Herbert Hoover."

When the successful candidates in this period are placed on a three-point pendulum pattern, a perfect swing from specialist to executive to legislator and then back to executive to specialist again is repeated every 20 years.

And the third set of astounding coincidences—if you're not entirely convinced by this time—is that the winners of the "0" election years have always been legislators, the winners of the "8" year elections have been specialists, while the executives have been put into office in the "2," "4" and "6" years.

On the basis of the coast paper's soothsayer, the country is due for a Democratic executive in 1936 and a "Republican legislator" in 1940, no matter how we vote!

## From Baltimore Catholic Review

*"My dear Father Coughlin:*

"I am writing this open and friendly letter to you with one idea in mind, to help the cause of Social Justice, to help you in your work of preaching Social Justice and to help your new newspaper, 'SOCIAL JUSTICE.'

"I am writing to you as a priest and as an editor. I believe that your paper can be made a great power for good if it will but avoid journalistic pitfalls. Even those who honestly, or even unfairly, disagree with you, as well as those who are your most enthusiastic admirers, will find your paper interesting—in many cases helpful and stimulatingly provocative.

"But as priest to priest and as editor to editor, let me say that your cartoon 'This Year's Midget' in the first issue of your paper, shocked me and some of my friends who saw it. It was crude, undignified, cheap and showed no originality either in thought or conception. It reminded me of the days of 1928 when the Fellowship Forum, a foul anti-Catholic paper, attacked the Democratic candidate for the presidency of the United States on the ground that he was a Catholic, an emissary of Rome. It attacked, likewise, all Catholics: it poured insult and vituperation on things most sacredly Catholic.

"Alfred E. Smith in his political and economic views has no more right to ask for, or expect, freedom from criticism than any other man. No man better than he recognizes that fact. He is beloved by millions, many of whom agree with him, many more of whom disagree with him on questions of the day. Likewise, there are millions who oppose him, many honestly; others not so.

"I believe your cartoon was not only vulgar but unfair and untrue, at least in presenting 'Al Smith' as a mental midget. Whether you agree with him or not, he is one of the outstanding American citizens of today, one of the most brilliant statesmen we have had in a long time. And he is a real confessor of the Faith.

"We of The Review believe in vigor and in honest expression in our policies, our editorials, our news presentations. But in pursuing such policies an editor must steer clear of what may well be suspected as vindictiveness, as personal dislike, as impatience with those who fail to agree with him on certain ideas or in respect to certain persons. Vituperation is not argument. Let Charity ever be linked with vigor.

"I wish you all success in your new work.

"Sincerely,
"MONSIGNOR ALBERT E. SMITH,
*"Editor-in-Chief.*
"The Baltimore Catholic Review."

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## Today

"Peter Grimm, of New York, was called to Washington to coordinate the 52 agencies of government concerned with housing programs. Mr. Grimm's office made the total 53. Now he has resigned, leaving 52. This is sometimes called progress."

Sort of a "Return of Peter Grimm," eh!

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## Chicago Daily News

"We doubt that Father Coughlin's league will be any better remembered than the Millerites, Bellamy's nationalists or Coxey's army."

Doubt was an unfortunate word for Col. Knox's editor to have used. The statement, unquestionably is true, and the News is in doubt. The "colonel" was more positive about things earlier in the campaign. Maybe it is the spread of such doubts that have put the Hoover apologist into the background of the recent news, while the leonine battler Borah and Alf (call me Alfred) Landon ride out of the west to joust in the list. "E'Knox Frank!" just about says it all for the ex-rough rider.

# New Triple A to Grow Grass and Hay

## Withdrawing 30 Million Acres From Crops to Result in Overbalance of Stock Raising

Washington, D. C.—On the first day of Spring, with the agricultural South already well into the planting season, Secretary of Agriculture Wallace gave his first call to arms under the new Triple A.

Ringing in the ears of the farmers of the nation were new words to most of them—"soil-conservation," "erosion-prevention."

What do they mean, these new words? "Grass and hay" was the answer of many a farm leader, as he studied this year's attempt to provide constitutional farm benefits in lieu of the discarded AAA.

### Experts Disagree

It is a far better answer than Secretary Wallace and six of his chief assistants could give to representatives of the press. While Wallace was interpreting his 14-page announcement of the new program, H. R. Tolley, acting administrator, was also attempting an interpretation. The two men were in hopeless disagreement.

What is a "soil-improving" crop? What is a "soil-rebuilding" crop? What is a "soil-conserving" crop as distinguished from a "soil-building" crop? These questions become of vital interest to every farmer in America. Eighty percent of the cotton, tobacco, peanut, sugar, rice and flax farms were under the old subsidy program of the original AAA. Now these farmers will receive a new subsidy of 5 cents a pound for cotton which the owner doesn't raise and $10 an acre on the other crops he refuses to plant.

"Soil-building" subsidies of $1 an acre apply to other crops. The difference between "soil-improving" and "soil-building," "soil-conserving" and "erosion-prevention" must remain undefined until the highest officials of the Agricultural Department can agree.

This much, of course, is known: The program is now in operation. In every agricultural county of the country now, and ultimately in every home in America, the new farm program will have its effect.

### How New Plan Works

First, the farmers will meet and form county producers' associations and in turn state associations.

Second, the base acreage for each farm will be locally agreed upon.

Third, the farmer who voluntarily reduces his acreage in so-called "soil-depleting" crops will be paid a bonus for such reduction. This bonus permits the cotton planter to curtail as high as 35 per cent of his 1935 production and be paid 5 cents a pound on the cotton he does not raise—provided of course he uses the land withdrawn from cotton production in raising "soil-conserving" crops.

Tobacco, peanuts, cane and beet sugar, rice and flax are designated as "soil-depleting" crops. On these six crops a bonus is paid on the acreage withdrawn from production—with 15 per cent of his 1935 crop maximum any one farmer may divert. The bonus per acre averages $10.

### Paid for Non-production

Let us take an example. A cotton farmer raised 200 bales in 1935. Under the new Triple A, the local organization of producers in his county certifies that he did produce 200 bales in 1935. He agrees to raise but 150 bales in 1936. His agreement is locally approved and filed in Washington with the Department of Agriculture. He raises the 150 bales in 1936. His benefit, or bonus, is therefore based on the 50 bales. He is paid 5 cents a pound on approximately 25,000 pounds, or $1,250. The land removed from cotton production is planted with a soil-conserving crop. Cotton is a soil-depleting crop.

Take a second example. Tobacco has long been recognized as a soil-depleting crop. A farmer may have had 100 acres in tobacco in 1935. He diverts the maximum of 15 per cent of land from tobacco to soil-conserving crops. That means he withdraws 15 acres from tobacco cultivation and plants other crops which will conserve the soil. He is paid $150 for such diversion.

### Shift 30 Million Acres

The Agricultural Department estimates that 30-million acres of soil-depleting crops will be diverted to soil-conserving crops and that 80 per cent of farmers eligible will participate.

The new Agricultural Act carries an appropriation of $440-million, to which has been added $30-million unexpended under AAA grants, making a total bonus fund of $470-million.

For the special crops so far mentioned the Department of Agriculture already has base acreages, established under the old AAA. The new bonuses, however, also include wheat, corn, cotton, commercial truck produce, Irish and sweet potatoes, and many others.

When any of these crops are curtailed for soil-conserving crops it means that new crops must replace them.

What are the new crops? First, *annual legumes*, such as vetch, winter peas, bur and crimson clover; second, *biennial legumes*, such as sweet, red and mammoth clover; third, *perennial legumes*, including alfalfa and white clover. In place of the old soil-depleting crops, *perennial grasses or small grains* may also be seeded as a nurse crop and then clipped or turned under as a green manure crop. All these represent soil-conserving crops.

The category of soil-building crops include the *annual legumes* which must be turned under; the *biennial legumes* seeded this year; *perennial legumes* seeded this year, *small grains* plowed under and *forest trees* planted this year.

### Philosophy of Scarcity

The real issue of the new AAA is not its constitutionality. Few really expect it to be upheld by the Supreme Court. The Hon. Stanley Reid of the attorney general's staff is reported to have told the Senate committee on agriculture, "Don't ask me if the new bill is constitutional. I thought the old act was!"

The real issue is the philosophy of crop curtailment—the philosophy of scarcity, of destroying wealth to make a nation more prosperous. Farmers are given no choice of an agricultural program. It is one program only, namely, crop curtailment. It is high prices only with scarcity.

The new Triple A is the old Triple A all dressed up as soil-conservation and erosion-prevention. Any rational being subscribes to *conservation* as against *waste* and to *fertile soil* against *barren rock*. Soil-conservation and erosion-prevention are but words camouflaging a major economic change profoundly affecting all the people.

### Costly Vote Bribe

Just as the demand for new acreage under cultivation during the World War brought about vast programs for drainage, levee and irrigation districts which afterwards bankrupt many sections of the country, so this new Triple A is a program profoundly affecting the future course of agriculture. Just as the European movement toward agricultural self-sufficiency following the war affected the whole world, so does this new American Triple A policy affect the economic future of the world.

What is really happening is that a profound shift is under way from cultivated crop production to livestock raising and dairy farming.

It is a political shift dictated by the desire to benefit the vast majority of farmers, who, of course, are supposed to demonstrate their appreciation at the polls on election day. The Triple A is the largest bribe ever offered the agricultural voters of the nation. The supreme court will not be able to pass on its provisions before the ever eventful "first Tuesday after the first Monday of November."

What the program really does is to take out of production certain surplus crops which are surplus only because of the absence of buying power on the part of the people. Then in their place—in the place of corn and cotton and wheat—it brings in livestock farming by planting broad "conservation" areas to "grass and hay."

### See Threat to Dairying

Every man familiar with agriculture knows what that means. Wisconsin's Representatives saw it quickly enough on the floors of Congress. They saw the future dairy industry shifted from their state and spread over the south and middle west.

The far west also recognized the program. The cultivated-crop farmer is thrown a bonus which in turn will bankrupt every cattle man or sheep ranger.

The inevitable result will be the regimentation of agriculture into a new "bonus army." The dairy farmers and the cattle and sheep rangers will come to Washington seeking protection, in their turn, under some extension of new Triple A benefits. Then will come the opportunity further to regiment the farmers of the nation, under some similar plans of benefits—perhaps some forest conservation or game preservation program.

Today the Federal government owns half of the 670 million acres of range lands in eleven western states. Is it not obvious that these lands soon will be closed to stockmen, under such laws as the Taylor Act, by limiting the number of cattle that are licensed to graze or by declaring game reserves a part of our conservation program?

Carried to its logical conclusion the New Deal's newest policy means that if all the farmers now cultivating crops would withdraw their crops in favor of hay and grass, what a great world this would be!

Then if all the farmers would feed cattle and sheep on these acres they would enjoy the double prosperity of government benefit and grazing profit.

This would bring about over-production of livestock so the government could withdraw these acres, already bearing a bonus for crop reduction and give a bonus for livestock reduction under some plan of afforestation. Then the ex-crop farmers who had become ex-rangers could live in peace on their benefits and also might be made Jim Farley's fire wardens in a new forest of prosperity where all will live in the abundance and fullness of the New Deal program.

# *Relief Versus Bureaucracy*

Under the AAA, the processing taxes (taken largely from the farmers) were not returned in full as benefit-payments. Part of the taxes went to pay for the administration of the AAA.

On the staff of the AAA were more than 100,000 county and township committeemen. They were hired on a part time basis, at from $3 to $5 per day and expenses. Their function was to see that the farmers co-operated in curtailing crops and that the wheels of the AAA ran smoothly.

### This Is Bureaucracy

Committeemen became men of importance and political influence in their counties and townships.

It is said that under the revised and supposedly constitutionalized AAA, these same committeemen will continue to function.

And how will they vote next November? You know the answer. And you know that, if each committeeman can't get at least twenty of his relations and friends to vote as he does, it's because he doesn't like politicial influences and a soft job.

Well, there are at least 2,000,000 farm votes already in the bag!

The Frazier-Lemke Bill doesn't provide for any such bureaucracy. It simply provides an equitable and workable system to get the farmer out from under his unpayable debt burden.

### Keeps His Own Land

The idea behind it is that he will feel more secure on his land; he will not be thrown out of his home by the sheriff. He will be enabled to go on producing food—so that city people may eat it—and cotton and wood fibre, so that city people may be adequately clothed.

It will release more farm purchasing power. You know, the farmers must purchase more and more of the products of industry or the unemployed city millions will never go back to work. That's another idea behind the Frazier-Lemke Bill.

The catch is that it doesn't require much additional help. The already existing Farm Credit Administration would act as the government's agent to refinance farm mortgages.

The cost of administration would be covered by the 1½ per cent interest the government would collect on the loans. And after all costs were covered, the government would still have a profit of over $6-billion as a slight easement for the tax payers.

That is not bureaucracy. That is good business.

# THE PEOPLE SPEAK

## An Announcement

**This page is yours. As the people speak, their voice will have a hearing in this forum. Anonymous communications cannot be considered. All letters must be signed with the name and address of their writers, as evidence of good faith. However, when so requested, the confidence of writers will be respected and their names not printed with their letter.**

## Mighty Long Night

Dear Father Coughlin: Unquestionably there is plenty about the New Deal to criticize, but your speech was no ordinary criticism, designed to be helpful. You went out of your way to be hostile and unfair. No tory could have done better.

When these policies which you criticize so severely today were being enacted into law, you were telling all and sundry that it was "Roosevelt or Ruin." Then, almost overnight, you change. Presto, you discover the whole thing is nothing but a hollow sham and like your tory friends, communistic. Why didn't you tell us this in the first place?

Philadelphia, Pa. —J. P. M.

Do you forget that I founded the N. U. S. J. over a year ago, and won't you grant that it must have been the result of considerable thought and judgment? I can't agree with your "almost overnight."

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## "Beyond Expectations"

To the Editor: I have received the first copy of your new paper, SOCIAL JUSTICE and am delighted with it. We expected much but the first issue is beyond our best expectations. Your editorials and cartoons are the best and the subject matter, indisputably sound. The common people who have been carrying grist to the mill of the plutocrats now have a champion in whom they may trust for deliverance from the exploiters who have created "want in the midst of plenty." Again I extend congratulations to you on the splendid work you are doing so well, and my family joins in the thoughts expressed in this letter.

Ebensburg, Pa. —Louis E. Kaylor.

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## A "Pioneer" Approves

To the Editor: Copy of initial edition of SOCIAL JUSTICE has just come to hand and after a careful perusal of its splendid pages I am delighted that it so completely reflects in spirit and in truth all that my old free lance "The Ayes & Nays" of 1908-10 did so earnestly endeavor to set forth. I had visions of the larger field which SOCIAL JUSTICE will now serve.

Cleveland, Ohio. —H. F. Murphy.

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## Tip on Congressmen

To the Editor: Congratulations on the first issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE. The residents of New Jersey will be interested to know that the only Congressman in favor of the Frazier-Lemke Bill was the Hon. Edward A. Kenney, all the other New Jersey Congressmen being against it. This is important information for the voters of this banker-controlled state, and will be of assistance when it comes to voting for Congressmen to represent us.

Teaneck, N. J. —James Waters.

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## "Youth Page Is Great"

To the Editor: Congratulations to you! I have just received your wonderful paper, SOCIAL JUSTICE. I am thanking you again for the receipt of same and will look forward each week to its publication. I have been sitting down, reading its enlightening pages and have already promised to lend it to three members, who because they feel they cannot send you a donation, hesitate to write for one, although you have made it clear at every broadcast that they are welcome to it. The Youth page is great! The hardship is certainly on their side. We elders understand, that is, some of us. Now is the time to enlighten our children in the principles of Social Justice. Mine have already become enthused. Wishing you continued good health and God's blessing, I am

Quincy, Mass. —F. M. St. John.

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## "Act of God"

To the Editor: An "Act of God" has brought to over a million Pittsburghers the realization of what is meant by the third paragraph of your sixteen principles of Social Justice, viz.: "Nationalization of all public resources which by their very nature are too important to be held in the control of private individuals."

Over a million Pittsburghers, three million Western Pennsylvanians, are forced to use candle-light. Outside communication with the world has been shut off because a utility company supplies current for radios and telephones. Transportation by street railway has not been available because it is an "arm" of this giant corporation and monopoly.

If this "act of God" would put the "fear of God" in the hearts of the money changers and bankers (including a well-known Pittsburgh banker) then a suffering humanity would cry out in unison, "God moves in a mysterious way his wonders to perform."

Pittsburgh, Pa. —J. T. Kornman

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## A Non-Catholic's Faith

Dear Rev. Father: Although a non-Catholic, I want you to believe me sincerely when I say that in my personal opinion you are doing more good for the glory of God, and the blessings of humankind, than perhaps any living man, and that your church and your people should be justly proud, both of you and your Bishop, for the truth you are preaching to all peoples. I believe it is no exaggeration to say, you have done more toward bringing high regard and respect for your church, among non-Catholics than perhaps any other present-day Catholic. I have always been profoundly interested in social progress, and believe that true religion, coupled with a fearless expression of truth, regardless of consequences to the power of any special group, will do more toward bringing God's will on earth than any one other thing.

Meriden, Conn. —Albert W. Mayer.

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## "Pro" and "Con"

To the Editor: I quote below two letters written to the Chicago Tribune and published in the "Voice of the People" column.

*February 26, 1936. (Published February 29, 1936.)*

"I am a Catholic, but not ashamed of Congressman O'Connor or proud of Father Coughlin. O'Connor may have been direspectful, but his anger justifiable. Father Coughlin may speak as a citizen; nevertheless he was ordained to save souls, not to meddle in politics. When he first came on the air his religious sermons were beautiful and inspiring and made one forget the sordid things of life. Now the sweetness has turned to bitterness. Indulging in personalities certainly is not Christian charity. Any parish priest, even though not possessed of the gift of gab, who is sincerely ministering to the needs of his parishioners, is doing more for the Catholic church and the glory of God than ten Father Coughlins."

Layman.

The second letter is as follows:

*February 29, 1936. (Published March 5, 1936.)*

"I was indeed surprised at an article that appeared under this column headed "Anti-Coughlin" and signed "Layman." Incidentally I am not Catholic. It is hard to understand how any person of average intelligence, regardless of religious faith, will condemn a man like the Rev. Coughlin and the principles he champions (unless they be numbered among that selfish realm 'who see the handwriting on the wall'). I venture to say that more souls will be saved through his widespread efforts than perhaps a hundred clergymen can possibly rescue within the four walls of their humble churches. As for me, I still think that the Rev. Coughlin's discourses are very beautiful and inspiring. Give him a chance. The day may not be far away when 'Layman' will thank God there is, or was, a Coughlin."

H. E. Jensen.

The following are my comments on the two letters just quoted, which comments I mailed to the "Voice of the People," hoping they will soon be published:

"While 'Layman' and I are of the same faith, I disagree with him on the points he recently raised in this column, and I do agree with Mr. H. E. Jensen (not of that faith) who answered him so intelligently. Personally, I think Mr. Jensen has more real genuine faith than has 'Layman'."

Chicago, Ill. —Frank Kettner.

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## No Choice of Liberty

To the Editor: Enclosed you will find a clipping from the "World-Telegram" printed on January 31, 1936. [The clipping stated that all editorial employees and sales representatives of the Frank Shepard Co., largest publisher of law citation books in the country, were being urged by the president, Mr. Wm. Guthrie Packard, to join the American Liberty League.]

I had planned to write you before this was printed, but it is not necessary for me to do much explaining now. All I need to say is that I am one of the 100 or more girls employed by this firm who were forced to join the American Liberty League. Fear of losing my job prompted me to do it. I held out with many others for a few weeks and then had to sign.

Of course, I was not told to my face that I would lose my job, but was told that a list of all those who did not sign would be sent in to Mr. Packard, my employer, and no one knew just what he would do about it. But it was certain that he wouldn't remember us, as he put it, "as with the firm."

Bronx, N. Y. —M. S.

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To the Editor: I believe there should be no division of forces to defeat the forces rallied under the banner of the Liberty League. I have been criticizing the administration for timidity and compromise. But, when I view Governor Talmadge and Kirby of Texas stirring up the South because of the New Deal, I see the political wisdom of not getting too far ahead of the people.

You are doing good work. I am with you. Huey Long has done good work in opening the eyes of the people. But, after all, the paid propagandist will raise false issues and tell lies in print so as to mislead many voters.

Submitting the issues of the day to the people is one of the virtues of our democracy; but the promise and hope of office and use of money, and the stirring up of ungrounded fear, often show how unworthy are people who have a voice in the affairs of government.

The occasional newspaper criticism of Father Coughlin too often comes from ignorant opposition of men whose party allegiance, or religious prejudice, will not permit them to keep a free mind.

Mahanoy City, Pa. —D. F. Guinan.

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## As People Awaken

To the Editor: The people must accept such candidates and political organizations as are provided for them; the powers pay for those organizations, and their agents create and direct them. The people are poor; the powers are rich. The people have nothing to bestow; the powers, offices and lucrative employment of all kinds to satisfy the ambitions and craving appetites of man. The people punish feebly—usually the wrong persons; the powers relentlessly and surely pursue those who oppose them, forgive only after the offender has unconditionally surrendered. The powers know what they want and how to get it; the people know neither.

The greatest delight the invisible power and his puppets, the politicians, get is to see how stupid the people are in not asking where all the money comes from. How is it created? Why all the interest in spending the money? What benefit will they derive? Why all the false patriotism? The powers get franchises, subsidies, laws, tax allowances, etc. They make laws to punish their competitors or have the government instigate suits and oppress them in many ways.

The average citizen is a hero-worshipper. He knows his own and his neighbors' weaknesses, but he gapes up at the great with glamoured eyes and listens to their smooth and oily plausibilities, as to the reading of the gospel from the pulpit. Slaves accept their lowliness as a divine ordinance and look up to their oppressors and plunderers.

The invisible government and its satellites, the professional office-holder and politician, are afraid of the day when the people will realize the effectiveness of the ballot as a weapon and will act accordingly, free from all partisanship and prejudice; will forget about personal enrichment through favors and employment by these patronage dispensers.

East Cleveland, Ohio. —T. F. Last.

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## Are These Leaders?

To the Editor: As a result of his radio discourses, Father Coughlin has been the target of much criticism, notably from the press and individuals in and out of authority—Johnson, O'Connor and other critics. Let us then consider whether it would profit us to accept their advice, attitude or methods as a substitute for the leadership of Father Coughlin.

For instance, could we trust the destiny of our Union for Social Justice to such an individual as General (Tom-Tom Beater) Johnson of the ill-fated NRA? No! We have no place for a man such as he, who had only destructive, instead of constructive criticism to offer.

Would it be worth while to discuss the course of our National Union with the once "Happy Warrior," Al Smith? Just recently he demonstrated his real attitude when he "took a walk" to the Belshazzar feast, and accepted the spokesmanship of the Liberty Leaguers. No! Guidance is not available from this source.

Well, then, would the munitions manufacturers have anything to offer us for the promotion of eternal peace and the "pursuit of happiness?" No! We cannot again tolerate the intrigue or the deception of the munitions makers, who appear to be hoping for war, rather than seeking means to prevent it.

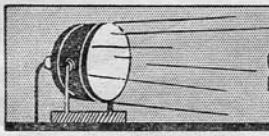
What about conferring with the House of Morgan and its subsidiaries? Surely we would not care again to become involved in an international conflict, to protect the foreign investments of the money-changers.

Could we rely on the policies of the big corporations to assist us in solving the difficulties of our social and economic order? Take, for instance, the General Motors Corporation—quickly we perceive its very effective regimentation of the workers, surrounded by time-study and efficiency experts, its speed-up conveyor systems. Such policies serve to maintain maximum production with a minimum number of employees. No, these practices are not conducive to the alleviation of unemployment problems with which we are struggling.

After analyzing the demeanors, attitudes and records of the aforementioned individuals and groups, can we afford to be beguiled by the advice of these money-changers and their representatives, or accept their leadership in preference to Father Coughlin's?

Our unanimous answer is obvious.

Cincinnati, Ohio. —Heber H. Boger.



# SEARCHLIGHT on the

# BRISBANE FEIGNS IGNORANCE

ON MARCH 19, 1936, Arthur Brisbane, sage columnist for the Hearst papers, said:

*"Everybody knows that nobody knows anything about money, and that is about all that anybody DOES know about money."*

Mr. Brisbane has written too much about money, both false and true, to feign ignorance at this late date.

Perhaps if he discussed, in clear-cut, simple language, all the truth we believe he knows, his name would become immortal.

His power for good would be incalculable, for if the people knew the simple fundamentals of money, their exploitation would be ended.

Honest citizens would not submit to unnecessary poverty and misery for themselves or their fellow citizens, once they grasped the fundamental principles of an honest distributive mechanism—a money system.

### Money Kept a Secret

Honest Americans must be kept from investigating and understanding our present unconstitutional and crooked money system by a blare of hocus-pocus pronouncements from so-called experts, who are well paid to conceal the truth.

Most newspapers have abandoned their legitimate function — printing facts — and have descended to the level of propaganda sheets to conceal the doings of the privileged money creators and their controlled industries.

This may explain why Mr. Brisbane sometimes advocates what New York University's Mr. Louis Haney derides in other columns in the same paper.

Each has his following, and their combined efforts increase circulation and hence the advertising revenue. Meanwhile, these contradictory statements neutralize each other, serve their confusion purposes and help promote the money "mystery."

Hence, the exploitation by the money changers and their well laid designs to communize America can continue.

### Money Is Man-Made!

The intelligent know that money is not of any divine or natural origin. Since money exists, mere man must have caused it to exist. Those who originate money know exactly how it is created and who benefits thereby.

Money is used to exchange physical realities. There is no mystery about a workman giving his time and effort in exchange for dollars and then using those dollars in exchange for a $5 pair of shoes. If money that you can see, feel and use exists at one time, surely it cannot vanish without human beings causing it to vanish.

No, it should not *vanish*, for it enables producers and consumers to exchange their goods and services with each other. But that is exactly what happens to the bankers' "credit money" which they manufacture to lend to both business men and the government.

The big mystery that they try to conceal is that they can arbitrarily cause money to vanish just as they can arbitrarily cause it to come into existence. When they will to cancel money out of existence, the exchange of goods and services through the medium of money cannot proceed. The result is stagnation, falling prices, unemployment and foreclosures.

The present concentration of ownership of property into the hands of a few certainly is proof that some understand very well the operations of our present dishonest money system.

It is evident that many individuals are sufficiently informed about money to be able to exclude from practically all newspapers, magazines and public platforms honest and open discussions of the subject.

### Traveling $100 Bill

Mr. Brisbane referred to the story of a man who unwittingly passed a counterfeit bill, but he did not make clear the implications of the story. Here is the original story:

A salesman, upon registering at a small town hotel, said to the clerk: "May I leave this envelope with you? It contains $100."

The clerk agreed to put it in the safe until the salesman called for it.

In a few minutes a driver came with a $100 C.O.D. package containing supplies purchased at a local store by the proprietor.

The clerk, not having another $100 at hand, but knowing the supplies were needed, gave the $100 to the driver.

The storekeeper owed the wholesaler and promptly sent the $100 to that creditor.

The wholesale house having owed the garage for services, immediately paid the $100 received from the storekeeper.

The garage owner resided at a local hotel, where he had been running a bill because of the money shortage caused by the "depression."

Delighted to receive $100, he rushed to pay the hotel his overdue account.

The clerk recognized the $100 bill as the one he had received early that morning from the salesman and replaced the identical bill in the safe.

### Illustrates Money Function

Later that day, the traveling man checked out and asked for the envelope he had left for safe keeping. Upon receiving the envelope, the salesman opened it, took out the $100 bill, and to the amazement of the clerk, tore it into pieces, stating "I'm glad to get rid of this counterfeit bill!"

This story makes clear the true function of money — to exchange goods and services. The *essence* of *money* is its acceptability by individuals in exchange for wealth and services.

An honest medium requires only the seal or stamp of the sovereign power and the existence of a supply adequate to establish and maintain honest price levels.

No, Mr. Brisbane, money is no "queer thing."

A few private corporations know how to originate and control the volume of money. They do just that. To protect their illicit practices, they are trying to deny all freedom to honest men.

Other timid souls do not want to understand, lest, knowing, their own consciences might interfere with their continuing as participants in the benefits of "traditional" practices.

Mr. Brisbane, do you not know where money comes from and where it goes? Mr. Brisbane, a famine is the absence of food, caused by lack of food. A "depression" is lack of food in the presence of food, caused by lack of enough man-made tickets (money) to permit production and exchange of food at honest prices.

# *Smith "Inquisition" Bill—Continued*

**Continued from Page 3**

of Congress concerning the activities of organizations and their lobbyists," if you please, the Bill contains no provisions for the legal dissemination of the inquisitorial information.

Any one who desires the information must go to the Clerk of the House of Representatives in order to obtain it. Thus, it is evident that the purpose of the Bill is not to keep the people informed, but is to make it possible for especially curious banker-controlled industries to find out which of their employees are supporting with their nickels and dimes such movements as the National Union for Social Justice; also other organizations making an honest attempt to inform citizens so that they may be able to correct, by peaceful and constitutional methods, the cause of poverty and unnecessary suffering in America, and halt the woeful destruction of life itself.

### Burden the Taxpayers

It is understood that the mushroom growth of government buildings in the District of Columbia has now expanded beyond the geographical limits of the District. If intimidation bills like this are permitted to become law, it will be necessary to expand the District of Columbia so as to take in the State of Maryland and cover it with strange buildings in which to keep the records of the nickels and dimes contributed by citizens as their only means of expressing themselves. These buildings may be used to keep the names of honest citizens, as well as the finger print records of those honest American serfs which the invisible control is attempting so strenuously to compile for obvious purposes.

### Brain Trust Lobbyists Excluded

One of the notable exceptions in the Bill is that the Brain Trust lobbyists are free to operate at will to use many billions, and to infest the actual floors of the Senate and the House, as shown by the following testimony. We quote from the Congressional Record, the House of Representatives Procedure, March 27, 1936, page 4673:

Mr. Lamneck (Ohio): "I would like to know whether this bill covers, say, representatives of the administration that may be in power or any department thereof who may come down here and urge us to pass or not to pass certain legislation."

Mr. O'Connor (John J. of New York, Chairman of the Rules Committee): "I regret to say it does not. That problem was considered, but the difficulty in meeting it must be quite apparent to the gentleman. . . ."

Mr. John J. O'Connor of New York, Chairman of the Rules Committee, indicated that great effort had been expended in drafting the Smith Bill. We quote Mr. O'Connor: "The gentleman is aware that in the time the Rules Committee spent on this measure, and we spent a good deal of time on it, we are of a fairly unanimous opinion of the necessity of the bill."

The people should take careful note that the Congress of the United States is permitted by the Rules Committee to spend endless hours in debate on matters which are really of little consequence from the standpoint of benefiting the people, or which are destructive of representative government, while debate on the all-important subject of monetary legislation is always strictly limited to a very few hours.

The Smith Bill specifically excepts any public official, member of a department, the Brain Trust lawyers, and all government lobbyists. As Mr. Andresen (Minnesota) said: "Since my return to Congress a year or so ago I found the most iniquitous type was the Government lobbyist, who comes up here and tries to bring pressure upon members to legislate in a certain way. I do not know whether there is anything in this bill that will compel those men to register so that we may know just what kind of work they are carrying on. . . . The bill specifically exempts them. The chairman of the Rules Committee so stated."

Mr. Gifford (Massachusetts) stated: "Oh, many of these things ought to be ridiculed and I am proud of the gentleman from Arkansas

# MONEY CHANGERS

## *Smith "Inquisition" Bill—Concluded*

who does not fear to do so. (Referring to speech made by Claude Fuller of Arkansas.) Many times he has had the courage to stand here and oppose foolish measures and he does not always excuse this socialistic administration which frames legislation through the help of the Frankfurter boys who have their standing of public officials and would not have to register as lobbyists. . . . All I ask is that when you make those who represent my people and who come to Washington register, that you give them a blue ribbon. Please give them a blue ribbon, reading 'Lobbyist,' and then when the contact men of the President or other public officials come here to lobby, put a red ribbon on them, so I can tell them apart. Think of the power of the patronage of this administration and with billions to spend! Their lobbyists are to be excused, but the poor little business organization coming down here must tag his man. This discrimination is utterly ridiculous. . . . The bait in the bill is that these fellows must register and tell all about it if their activities are used to defeat or elect us, because this is in it we are supposed to vote for it. Mr. Chairman, I do not even know that I would dare vote against this bill. I am afraid the gentleman who may oppose me, whoever he may be, might attempt to make political capital of it. However, this bill, of course, is aimed against the Townsend plan, and as I am against that plan I would be supposed to vote for it."

An amendment was proposed to include these bureaucrats and members of this administration who seek to influence legislation: Mr. Culkin (New York): "This amendment I propose will insure that the bureaucrats who are vested with temporary power, with the disposition of billions of dollars, shall not use that power within the law for the purpose of making over the pattern of this Government or for the purpose of boring from within." This proposed amendment was voted down.

### Inconsistencies

Here is an illustration of Mr. John J. O'Connor's inconsistency. In discussing the Smith Bill, Mr. O'Connor said: "I have never seen any effect a lobbyist ever had at Washington, but they are, at the same time, a nuisance to the members. . . . In my opinion the janitor at the building has as much influence as any lobbyist who ever appeared in Washington."

A few minutes later Mr. O'Connor made the following statement: "Oh, I do not think any lobbyist could prevail upon a member of a department. We are the only susceptible people."

Mr. O'Connor said that no lobbyist has any influence on Congress and a few minutes later stultified himself by stating that the members of Congress are the only susceptible people.

### Excludes Political Machines

Mr. Lanham (Texas) asked this question: "I notice a provision at the top of page 6, subsection (c), of paragraph 7, containing this language: 'To influence, directly or indirectly, the election or defeat of any candidate for any elective Federal office.' Under the present Corrupt Practices Act, members of Congress file reports with the Clerk of the House only with reference to the general election and with the authorities of their own States with respect to primary elections. Would this subsection also require the filing with the Clerk of the House of Representatives of an account of the contributions and expenditures in primary elections?"

Mr. O'Connor replied: "That matter has been discussed thoroughly here this afternoon, and it was pointed out that, in the opinion of a number of the members of the Judiciary Committee and the Rules Committee, in the Newberry case, in the Supreme Court of the United States it was held that no Federal law could be passed applying to primaries, and any measure that we might enact must apply only to general elections."

Mr. Lehlbach (New Jersey) stated: "The provisions of this act will not apply to any committee now required by the Federal Corrupt Practices Act to file such report. That means that the Republican, Democratic and Socialist political parties or political committees do not have to file expense accounts over again because they are taken care of in the Corrupt Practices Act."

Mr. Knutson (Minnesota) asked: "What is the gentleman's construction of subsection (c) of Section 6 on Page 6?"

Mr. Lehlbach (New Jersey): "It means any organization, for instance, the Townsend organization, that seeks to influence members of Congress to vote for a bill incorporating the Townsend plan and threatens to defeat members who refuse to accede to their directions. That brings them within subsection (c) of Section 6—'To influence directly or indirectly, the election or defeat of any candidate for an elective Federal office. . . .'

Mr. Knutson: "How about Father Coughlin's organization? Would that be classified the same as the Townsend organization?"

Mr. Lehlbach: "In my judgment, it would, because it exists for the purpose of influencing legislation, not specifically, but generally."

Mr. Fuller (Arkansas) asked: "That applies to the candidate himself, but would it not affect such people as the Townsendites, who go out and try to defeat a man who is opposed to their plan, or would it not apply to Father Coughlin who is in the same line of business, or to the Liberty League? They would have to file a report under that provision, would they not?"

Here the gavel fell and the speaker protem chose to recognize Mr. O'Connor, who skillfully prevented an answer to this pertinent question as follows:

Mr. O'Connor: "I move the previous question on the resolution. The previous question was ordered. The resolution was agreed."

Were the Speaker of the House and Mr. O'Connor afraid to have that question answered?

### Conflicts with Constitutional Rights

Mr. Miller, a member of the Judiciary Committee, admitted that this bill is in conflict with the rights of freedom of speech and the right of petition guaranteed by the Constitution. Here are his words: "We have had hearings day after day in an effort to work out a bill that was comprehensive enough to cover situations that you and I know ought to be covered but we run afoul of labor, we run afoul of the veterans' associations, we run afoul of the rural letter carriers, farm organizations, and we run into trouble on every turn."

Mr. Lamneck (Ohio) asked: "I want to know whether this applies to the National Association of Letter Carriers, the National Association of Clerks, the National Association of Rural Carriers, or the National Association of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, or to the United Mine Workers and such organizations as those."

Mr. Miller answered: "If the organizations collect money and distribute money intended for the purpose directly or indirectly of influencing legislation, they do, of course."

Mrs. Kahn asked: "Take an organization such as the League of Women Voters, where the service is practically voluntary. They certainly take a great interest in bills being passed by the Congress. Would they come under this?"

Mr. Miller: "If they collect money for that purpose or expend it, I think they would."

Mrs. Kahn: "If they did not collect it directly, but if they were financed by the dues of the organization, would they come under this bill?"

Mr. Miller: "Of course, it would depend upon whether or not they were principally organized for the purpose of influencing legislation."

Mrs. Kahn: "Of course they are principally organized to consider the principles of good government."

Mr. Miller: "If they were, they would probably have to file a statement of their receipts and expenditures."

Mr. Miller then said: "No, no. They would not have to go through all that formality of keeping their receipts and so forth, because they would not be collecting any money from any organization, the *primary* purpose of which was to influence legislation, but they would have to register when they came here as lobbyists."

Mr. Gifford: "But if they happened to come to my office, a dozen of them, they would have to register?"

Mr. Miller: "The purpose of this bill . . ."

Mr. Gifford: "Never mind the purpose. We understand the purpose is to *terrorize* these people."

### Aimed at the Unemployed

Mr. Smith (Virginia) stated: "If they are organized for the purpose of trying to influence legislation, whether their sums are made up of a few contributions of large sums, or of many contributions of small sums, I do not see that it makes a great deal of difference."

Another member answered: "It does for the reason that if you are going to compel an organization of the unemployed, with a membership perhaps of 50,000 or 100,000, whose contributions are in nickels and dimes, to comply with the provisions of Section 2 of your Bill, what you are accomplishing here is merely hampering minorities of unemployed and propertyless people, men without money or privileges at all in their petitioning Congress. In other words, you are aiming at the real lobbyist of special privilege. You miss him and hit the unemployed and labor organizations."

Mr. O'Connor stated: "You are not hampering them. You may be putting them to a lot of detail accounting."

Here Mr. O'Connor admits the deliberate effort to enforce costly detail accounting upon honest minorities.

Another member answered: "Even so, it is about time that the underprivileged got together and contributed for their own benefit. They have just as much right to use nickels and dimes as the 'big boys' have to use their hundreds of thousands. In those cases where they are collecting nickels and dimes, the cause for which they are fighting, whether it is right or wrong, irrespective of the merits of the cause, is not for the special privileged property and financial interests. What you should be aiming at is to compel the lobbyists for the privileged interests to sign up and register and throw light on their activities. They constitute the real evil we should get at. When you compel a list of the contributors of the unemployed organizations to be registered, or even that of a labor union, you are exposing those lists to their enemies, whose lobbyists we should eliminate."

### Amended and Passed

The Bill was amended to include only organizations whose *principal* function was to inform people and influence legislation. The word "principal" is very important because by inserting that word all such organizations as the Chambers of Commerce, Lobbies for private business corporations, Trade Associations, etc., were excluded.

When the Bill was passed there were present in the House of Representatives only 115 members. The total membership is 435. Think of it! Only 115 members present when a bill involving the very fundamentals of representative government, the right of petition, and the right of free speech, was enacted. Where were the other members of the House of Representatives? Did they intentionally absent themselves so as not to commit themselves on this important Bill, or do they take their responsibilities so lightly that they need not even attend sessions of Congress which involve the passage of legislation destroying the very foundations of this Republic!

# Father Coughlin's WEEKLY LETTER

## MONEY: QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

DURING the past months I have expended as much time as it was possible upon the preparation of a book entitled "Money: Questions and Answers."

Because there is so much misinformation purposely printed on this subject, I readily understand how the ordinary person's mind is either beclouded or benumbed. Our enemies label us as "inflationists" when in truth we are the opponents of inflation and desire only to bring to a halt the rapacious racket of the private coiners and controllers of money.

This weekly letter will devote itself to the exposition of Chapter Two of the book which I have written. The questions and answers herein contained are a sample of the hundreds of similar questions and answers which were printed in the book which you can obtain if, after reading this page, you will take time to write me for a copy which I want you to have.

Please read the following questions and answers carefully.

"1. What is money?
A medium of exchange used as a reckoner or counter to avoid the direct exchange of goods for goods.

"2. What is the function of money?
To make easy the exchange of goods and services, so that when one parts with anything having exchange value without needing anything in return immediately, he can keep the money until he does. It is an evidence that he has contributed some goods or services which society wants, and is a demand on that society for an equal value of what he may require at any time the need arises.

"3. Then what may be used as money?
Money is anything commonly used and accepted as a medium of exchange. Money is the evidence that the possessor has parted with commodities or services and has not received its equivalent. Therefore, in the final analysis, money may be any object (paper, metal, beads) used as the receipt or acknowledgment of delivery of goods or services having exchange value, as long as it is recognized as such by its users and those by whose sovereign power it was created.

"4. Does one who possesses money OWN wealth?
No. The possession of money is the evidence that the holder is owed wealth by the community.

"5. Is one who holds money voluntarily ABSTAINING from the ownership and use of wealth?
Yes, the owner of money is owed wealth. Money is accepted and held to suit the convenience of the possessor, so long as he knows that he can exchange it for wealth when he wants wealth.

"6. Is the substance of which money is made important?
No. It is the legal status given it by government stamp that makes it acceptable by all as money, whether it be made of metal (punch press money), or of paper (printing press money).
'Money is a value created by law, to be a scale of valuation and a valid tender for payments.' (Cernuschi, Italian Economist, in 'Numisma or Legal Tender.')
'An article is determined to be money by reason of the performance by it of certain functions, without regard to its form or substance.' (American Cyclopedia, Vol II, Page 735.)
'Money has value only by law and not by nature.' (From 'Politics' by Aristotle.)

"7. Of what importance is the seal or imprint upon money?
It is the public seal or stamp imprinted upon the substance that makes it money.
'The currency value is in the stamp, when used as money, and not in the use of the metal independent of the stamp. In other words, the MONEY QUALITY is the authority which makes it current and gives it power to accomplish the purpose for which it was created.' (From 'Government and Constitutional Law,' by Judge Joel Tiffany, Page 221.)

"8. Can either paper or metal be used to receive the public seal or imprint and thereby become money?
Yes. With modern engraving processes that make imitation difficult, paper is more suitable than metal, because it is only the sovereign stamp or seal of the Government which can give it legal quality. All money is created under law.

"9. Why were metals, such as gold or silver, ever used for money?
Because they were durable substances and could not be easily counterfeited, and because printing and engraving were not invented.

"10. What seal or imprint should always be placed upon money?
That of the National Government.
The Attorney General of the United States, speaking of the Legal Tender Acts (12 Wallace, U. S. Supreme Court Reports, Page 319) says:
'This legislation assumes that, in contemplation of law, money of every species has the value which law fixes upon it. . . . We repeat: Money is not a substance but an impression of legal authority, a printed legal decree,'

"11. Why should the seal of the National Government be the only seal or imprint allowed?
Because it is the sovereign stamp or seal of the Government which gives it legal quality.

"12. Under existing laws (February 1936), does our National Government originate our money?
No, only to a very limited extent.

"13. Who does originate (create) our money?
Private corporations, commonly called banks, now originate practically all of our money.

"14. Why have private individuals usurped and exercised the sovereign power of issuing our money?
Because when the power is held and exercised by private individuals, they can and do control the entire economic, social and governmental system and derive enormous, illicit profits therefrom.

"15. Why does the Constitution provide that the power to originate money should be CONFINED to the National Congress?
Because the power to issue money and determine what volume shall be in use is the sovereign power. It is the greatest power inherent in any people who constitute a nation.

"16. How do YOU get money?
You get money for work performed or services rendered in producing and distributing wealth.

"17. What functions does money perform for you?
It bridges the time between the sale of your wealth or services, and the purchase of wealth as needed. It also enables you to exchange one thing for a number of things, or vice versa; it enables you to exchange your labor for a large number of articles, instead of forcing you to take, as your pay, a portion of your personal production. This ready divisibility of money into many small parts is one of the advantages of using money.

"18. Where does this money ORIGINALLY come from?
Money is man-made. It comes from whoever exercises the power to originate or create it.

"19. Since money is man-made, is this not a case of the originator getting 'something-for-nothing,' which we are told is impossible?
Yes; and those who create our money under the present Federal Reserve Banking system, and only for the trivial cost of bookkeeping entries or engraving paper, create out of nothing the money which they lend to us at interest.

"20. Do these Federal Reserve Bankers, who sneer at the idea of getting something for nothing, know that this is precisely what happens under our present illicit money-creating system?
Whether or not they do, the fact remains, that they use this very principle to accomplish the concentration of the ownership of wealth in the hands of a few and the impoverishment of the many. The success with which they have used this vicious principle indicates that their operations have not been haphazard, but deliberately and carefully planned.

"21. Does their money, when it leaves the possession of the creator, buy wealth, just as YOUR money buys WEALTH when you surrender it?
Yes, because after they create it, they lend it to others to buy wealth.

"22. Who should create money?
The Government, representing all the people.

"23. In our country, what governing body should represent all of the people?
The Congress of the United States.

"24. Who, then, should originate all of our money?
Congress.

### *Recapitulation*

"1. Money is any paper or coin imprinted or impressed by the Government seal to be used as a medium of exchange.

"2. The Government and not private individuals should create this money.

"3. The present and unconstitutional creators of money now exercise this right, thereby lending their created money at interest, or at a profit. In this way they get something for nothing.

"4. This 'something-for-nothing' becomes the farm or the home or the factory if the citizen-borrower cannot repay the loan."

On the front page of this paper last week I printed an editorial which demonstrates concretely how dearly we pay for money that is not coined and regulated by our Congress. Is it not worthwhile, in the spirit of social justice and of patriotism, to prevent this intolerable burden from falling upon the shoulders of our children?

Charles E. Coughlin